

THE *Country* GUIDE

CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MONTHLY

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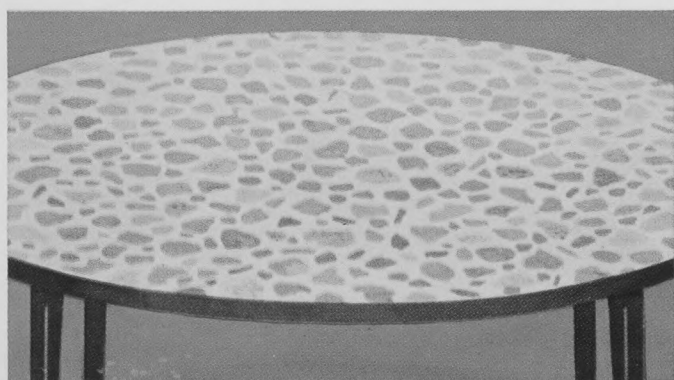
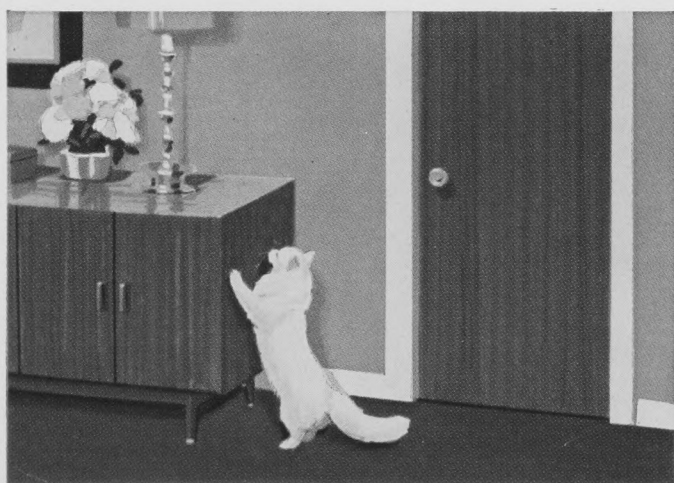
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THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'West Farmer and Farm and Home

CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MONTHLY

Editor: LORNE HURD

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GWEN LESLIE

In This Issue



IT COULD BE OPEN SEASON ON YOU. This month Pete Williams, in his own inimitable style lays down a few ground rules that may help keep you alive during the forthcoming hunting season. Pete's advice to the live-and-let-live hunter appears on pages 16 and 17.

FLOWERS THAT GRACE a living room table may have the same basic ingredient as the cookies and cakes that come out of the kitchen. See Phyllis Hodgson's recipe for flowers from flour on page 48.

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COVER: Loading sugar beets for shipment to a factory in southern Alberta.
—Cliff Faulkner photo.

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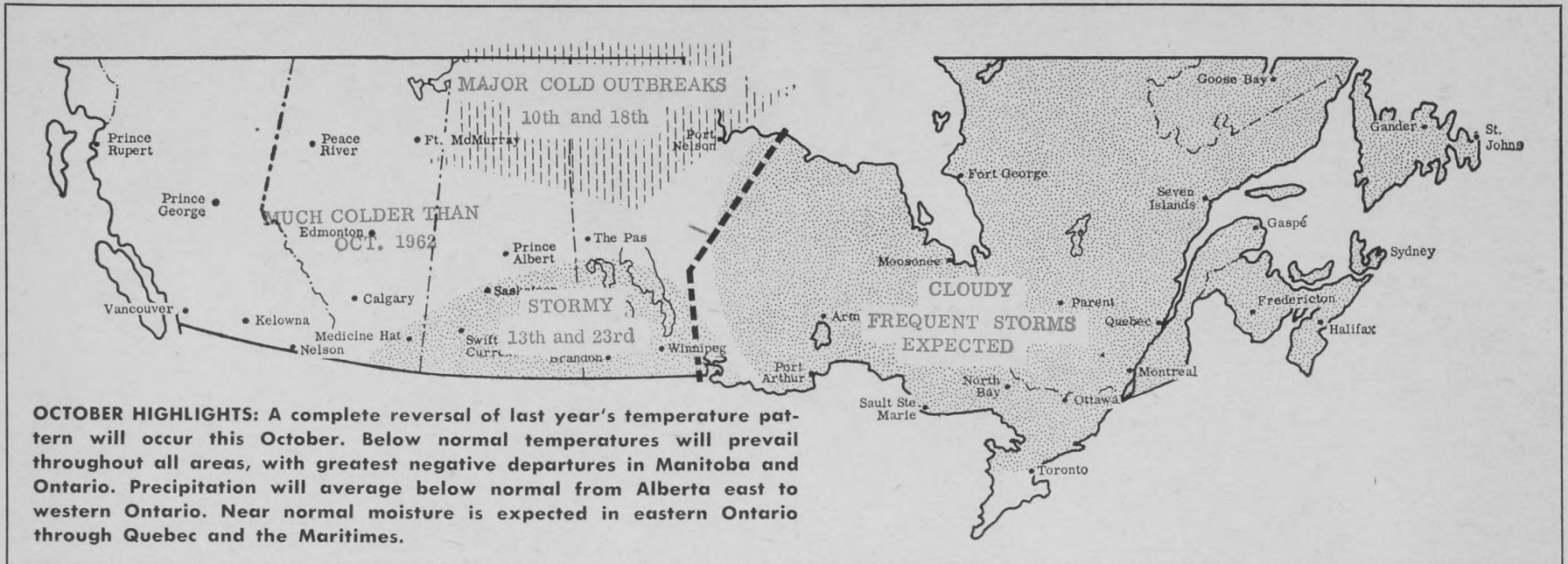
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Weather Forecast

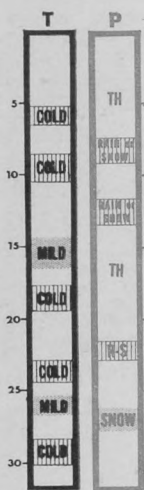
Prepared by IRVING P. KRICK ASSOCIATES



OCTOBER HIGHLIGHTS: A complete reversal of last year's temperature pattern will occur this October. Below normal temperatures will prevail throughout all areas, with greatest negative departures in Manitoba and Ontario. Precipitation will average below normal from Alberta east to western Ontario. Near normal moisture is expected in eastern Ontario through Quebec and the Maritimes.

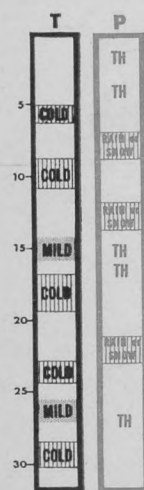
OCTOBER 1963

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—Ed.)



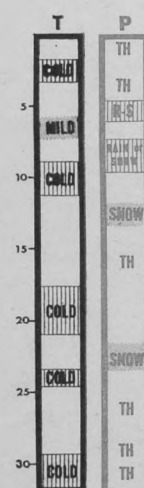
- 1st week 1-6:** No significant precipitation in prospect. Mild weather should aid the progress of harvesting operation. A cold spell (freezing) will set in at the end of the week.
- 2nd week 7-13:** Stormy with rain and snow on the 8th and again on the 12th and 13th. Temperatures will drop by the 9th through the 10th but will return to more seasonal levels thereafter.
- 3rd week 14-20:** Unsettled near mid-week but no important precipitation indicated. Mild temperatures (50s) around the 15th followed by another cold spell (teens) near the 18th in eastern sections.
- 4th week 21-27:** Below seasonal temperature readings around the 24th rising by the 26th. A major storm on the 21st will start as rain, but likely turn to snow. More snow in northern areas by the 27th.
- 5th week 28-31:** Cold weather with mostly fair skies for the remainder of the month.

Alberta



- 1st week 1-6:** Generally fair harvesting weather can be expected during the week — chilly near the 3rd and colder around the 6th, when temperatures will drop to 20s — teens in some locations.
- 2nd week 7-13:** Temperatures will moderate at the outset. Colder by the 9th. Rain and snow by the 8th, with winds of 20-25 m.p.h. More rain turning to snow on the 12th and 13th.
- 3rd week 14-20:** Warming by the 15th but cold by the 17th. Temperatures will rise again by the week end. Cloudy unsettled near the 15th with some snow, particularly in the southeastern sections.
- 4th week 21-27:** Storminess on the 21st. Heaviest activity will affect the southern half. A cold outbreak near the 24th will give way to milder conditions in the 40-50s toward the end of the week.
- 5th week 28-31:** Dry weather and generally fair skies. Temperatures will likely be in the 40s.

Saskatchewan



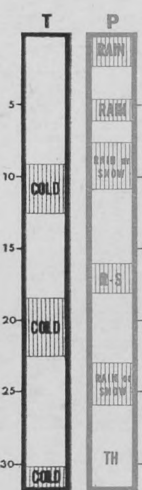
- 1st week 1-6:** Unsettled and stormy by the 5th when rain will turn to snow. Cold weather with temperatures in the 20s will set in around the 2nd. Warmer by the week end.
- 2nd week 7-13:** Milder, turning colder around the 10th (temperatures in 10s). Mostly cloudy and stormy. Expect rain and some snow between the 7th and 9th. Another storm will move in by 12th-13th.
- 3rd week 14-20:** A major cold spell for several days beginning the 17th. Expect temperatures in the 10s—lower in some locations. Generally cloudy conditions will prevail along the southern border area around the 15th.
- 4th week 21-27:** Storminess at the beginning of the week with snow. Unsettled after the 25th. Temperatures will be seasonable early in the week, colder near the 24th, and moderating toward the end of the week.
- 5th week 28-31:** Threatening, accompanied by a cold outbreak near 30th and 31st.

Manitoba



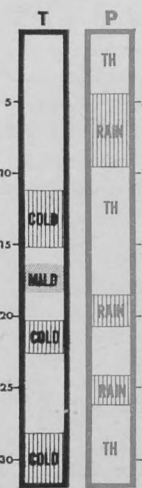
- 1st week 1-6:** Temperatures not expected to exceed 45-50 degrees. A rainy week, heaviest in eastern areas between the 1st and 3rd. Wet around the 5th. Lake Superior areas will have fairly strong winds on the 3rd.
- 2nd week 7-13:** Chilly nights (in the 20s) will occur between the 10th and 12th followed by warming on the last day of the week. Rain and/or snow will overspread the entire province on the 10th.
- 3rd week 14-20:** Look for colder weather by the 15th and near the 18th, overlapping into the following week. Threatening on the 14th, followed by a storm around the 16th. Rain, likely turning to snow.
- 4th week 21-27:** Cold, with nighttime temperatures in the 10-20 degree range through the 22nd. Showers around the 23rd. Threatening on the 26th. Warmer again near the week end.
- 5th week 28-31:** Mostly fair fall weather. Some cloudiness and threatening conditions likely on the 30th.

Ontario



- 1st week 1-6:** Rainy weather will likely prevail around the 1st and 2nd and again on the 5th. Temperatures throughout most of the week will remain at near seasonable levels.
- 2nd week 7-13:** Wetter around the 7th in the form of rain but turning to snow. A major cold spell will persist from mid-week through the week end. The mercury will drop to 30s.
- 3rd week 14-20:** Fair weather in prospect at beginning of week. Another storm will move in by the 17th. A prolonged spell of cold weather about the 19th. Minimum temperatures in the 20-30 degree range.
- 4th week 21-27:** Another stormy interval is expected. Precipitation will be rain mixed with snow. The cold spell is expected to last into 22nd. Expect temperatures at more seasonable, comfortable levels thereafter.
- 5th week 28-31:** Mild near the 28th followed by Arctic air at the end of the month.

Quebec



- 1st week 1-6:** Seasonable fall temperatures, continuing into the second week. Threat of showers likely by the 2nd, with general rains starting near the 5th and extending into the following week.
- 2nd week 7-13:** Seasonable temperatures, however, a major cold spell beginning on the 11th will drop temperatures to 30s. Rain through the 9th, threatening around the 13th. Windy 8th and 9th.
- 3rd week 14-20:** Cold on the 14th replaced by more comfortable temperatures around the 16th. Another influx of cold air around the 20th. Rain, coupled with seasonal temperatures, will set in on the 19th.
- 4th week 21-27:** The cold spell will end early this week. Temperatures for the balance of the week will be seasonable. Storminess on the 25th will bring further moisture in the form of rain into the area.
- 5th week 28-31:** The month will end chilly. Cloudy and unsettled weather expected on the 29th.

Atlantic Provinces

Key to Abbreviations: T, temperature; P, precipitation; CL, cooler; WM, warmer; TH, threatening; SH, showers; R-S, rain or snow.

Editorials

In Defense of Rural Development

AS recently as our July issue we made reference on this page to the significance of the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development program, and more particularly to the provincial responsibility in this field of endeavor. Since then we have received a letter from a farmer's wife in Eastern Canada who seriously questioned the value to farm people of the public funds that are to be spent under the provisions of the ARDA legislation. We found this letter disturbing on two counts: first, because we do not share her apprehension about the value of ARDA; and, second, because if her views are in any way typical, there is still a gigantic selling and educational job to be done on the program and its possibilities.

Before an attempt is made to answer our correspondent's specific questions, there are some fundamentals about ARDA that should be clearly fixed in our minds.

It is a nationally planned and co-ordinated program designed to help improve the income opportunities for families in rural areas, and in so doing, to develop the best use of our land, water and human resources. The program requires the full co-operation and participation of governments, rural groups, and individual farm people. Without the widest possible support, it cannot hope to begin to meet its objectives. Fortunately, under ARDA, there are numerous avenues of approach which can be used to strengthen rural communities and raise the living standards of rural people. However, before some of them can be fully exploited, more research and investigation will be needed to make sure that action to be taken is soundly based and in the long term best interest of the people involved. Finally, and we cannot stress this too much, the success of the ARDA program will, in large measure, depend on the thought and industry of people in local communities. The fact that governments have provided the machinery and some of the capital to do a job, doesn't mean that the job will necessarily get done. There needs to be a willingness and a determination on the part of local communities and their residents to study their problems and use the tools and technical help that are to be placed at their disposal in dealing with them.

NOW, to turn to the specific questions upon which we have been asked to comment. Our correspondent wants to know how much of the money that is to be spent on ARDA projects will benefit individual farm families, and how much of it will go into the pockets of committee men and politicians.

All public funds spent for rural development by federal, provincial and municipal governments will be accountable to legislative bodies which are elected by the citizens of this country. Projects are being carefully screened before they are approved, and those that are proceeded with must be reported on while in progress and upon completion. It is highly unlikely that graft will infiltrate into the ARDA program. At any rate, it will be the responsibility of our elected representatives, at all levels of government, to see that there is no misuse of the funds. In our opinion the bulk of the funds will indeed be used, in scores of different ways, with the ultimate purpose of raising the incomes of individual farm families and strengthening rural communities.

Our correspondent also wants to know what price we are paying in liberty for modern developments and supposed benefits. "How soon," she asks, "will ARDA smother all free enterprise?"

While it is true that ARDA is a planned approach to rural development, it is certainly not intended in any way to thwart individual initiative and decision making. On the contrary, the ARDA program is meant to ferret out and provide opportunities that did not exist before for farm and rural folk. A basic tenet of the program is the belief that local people can do many things to help themselves if they are provided with motivation, leadership and financial aid. There is no disgrace involved in not being able to do everything for yourself. The disgrace often lies in the failure of individuals to take advantage of the opportunities that lie before them.

Finally, our correspondent implies that money spent on research will be wasted, and that advisors and white collar workers don't really understand the problems of rural people.

It is because advisors and white collar workers don't know, and don't pretend to know all the answers to problems in rural areas that research is needed. Rather than meeting with a hostile attitude, they need the full co-operation and support of local citizens in their investigations. Research is simply systematic enquiry into a subject to discover new facts about it. Farm people obviously cannot afford, nor are they qualified to do such investigations for themselves. We should appreciate the fact that our governments are now willing to put up the required money to get the information necessary for sound planning and action programs in the rural development field. The expenditures involved can pay large dividends for rural Canada.

People who want more detailed information on what ARDA is, how it will work, and what rural people and communities can do now to help implement the program, can obtain a brochure entitled "Agricultural Resources for Tomorrow" by writing to the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, 111 Sparks St., Ottawa. V

Clear Up the Confusion

WHEN the Liberal Government took office earlier this year, it announced its intention to follow through on an election promise to appoint both a Minister and an Associate Minister of Agriculture. One of these incumbents was to be made specifically responsible for agricultural problems in Eastern Canada. The first session of the 26th Parliament has come and gone without the necessary legislation being introduced.

For approximately the last six months, the Hon. Harry Hays from Alberta has served as Minister of Agriculture. The man slated to have been associated with him in this portfolio, in one capacity or another, the Hon. Rene Tremblay from Quebec, continues in the Pearson Cabinet as Minister Without Portfolio.

This is an unsatisfactory situation. Mr. Tremblay, although given an office in the Department of Agriculture, appears to be taking little active part in giving leadership to its work. Moreover, he has not become known to farm people or their leaders, nor does he appear to be getting a first hand insight into the problems and complexities of the national agricultural situation. Mr. Hays, on the other hand, while having to answer for the full range of the Department's activities, is in the unhappy position of not knowing whether he will be sharing his responsibilities in the near future. Finally, of course, the continuing and prolonged doubt about the leadership of the Department is disquieting to farm organizations and the agricultural industry generally. No one seems to know what to expect or exactly where they stand.

Those concerned with the welfare of the agricultural industry cannot help but think that the delay and indecision in settling the question of ministerial authority has had a considerable bearing on the failure of the Liberal Government to introduce its farm program. With the single exception of grain policy, which for the most part is being handled by the Department of Trade and Commerce, any

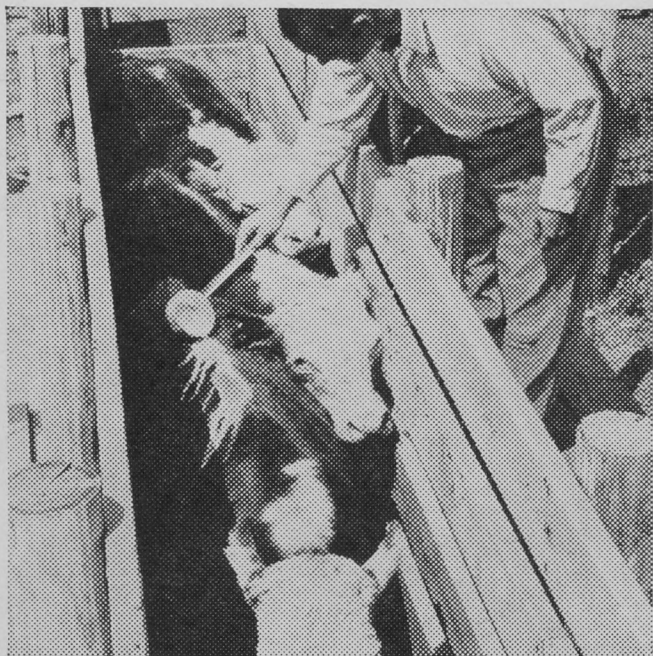
suggestion of new initiatives has been conspicuous by its absence. Other than dealing with the routine matters, little of any consequence has been accomplished. In fact, the new Government has steadily refused to even say where it stands with respect to a number of important agricultural election promises. The impression one gets is that it really doesn't know which way to turn.

Our position on the ministerial question was set forth on this page in our May issue. With but two provisoes, we could see some merit in appointing two men, one from the West and one from the East, to share the responsibilities for the Agriculture portfolio. The first proviso, which was implied rather than enunciated, was that one of the two should clearly be senior to the other, i.e. there would be a Minister and an Associate Minister, not two ministers with equal status. Our second proviso, and one which was given considerable emphasis, was that there should not be an East-West split in ministerial responsibilities. It was and remains our view that a geographical rather than a functional division of responsibility could only lead to trouble. It could easily undermine the gains that have been made toward establishing a set of truly national farm policies in this country, and it could also destroy the degree of harmony and understanding that has been built up over many years between eastern and western farm interests.

The fact that the legislation to create an Associate Minister of Agriculture has not yet materialized may be attributable to the large volume of important business which had to be dealt with by Parliament. At least it is charitable to think so. But we strongly submit that further delay is as unwarranted as it is undesirable. Patience with the new Government is wearing thin. Let us hope it will deal with the matter in the early stages of the next session of Parliament which is to begin shortly. Agriculture certainly requires more than a caretaker administration in the Nation's capital to deal with its problems. V

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warble grubs, lice
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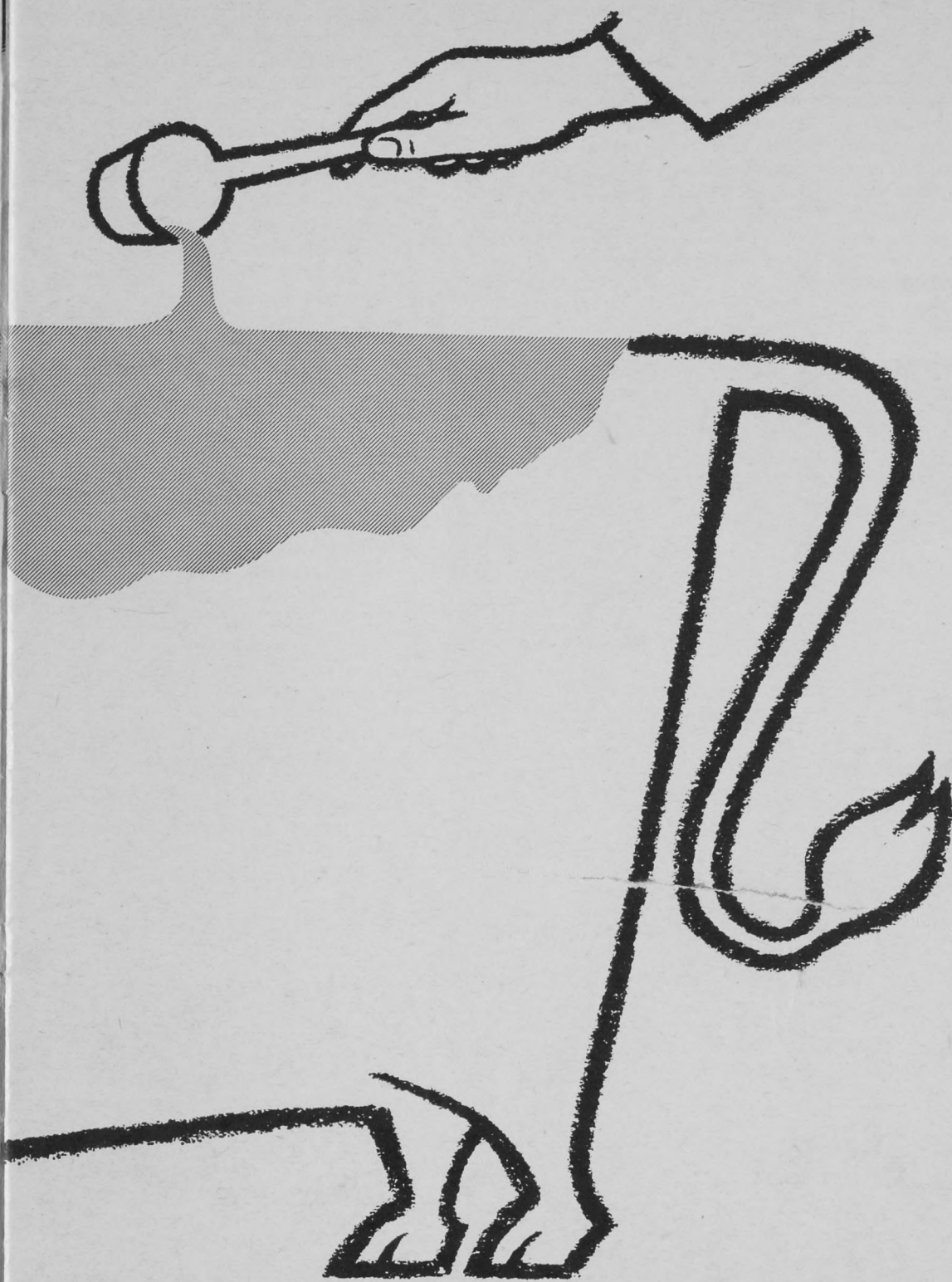


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Pat Cranston — Huxley, Alberta — The well improved farm at Huxley has been home to the Cranstons for the past 50 years. Three sons and three daughters are active 4-H'ers. Pat Cranston says, "Ruelene is certainly one of the greatest aids for livestock men in many years." Pat treated 25 yearlings and 45 range cows which were practically warble free in the spring.

Elmer Loy — Marsden, Saskatchewan — The Loy's are oldtimers in the Marsden area where they farm extensively and run about 100 head of cattle. Ruelene was used on 30 head of yearlings in the fall with very good results. Elmer Loy said, "I will certainly continue to treat all my herd with Ruelene."

R. E. Forbes — Dauphin, Manitoba — Forbes & Sons are oldtimers in the Dauphin area. They have a herd of high class, registered Shorthorns and treated 40 head — about half of the herd — with Ruelene in the fall. Results were very pleasing.

Mr. E. Horde (Kendon Farms) — R.R. No. 2, Ilderton, Ontario — Mr. Horde treated 330 Western feeder cattle on a commercial basis in the fall. While no counts were made in the spring, he commented that he had "never seen cleaner cattle" and couldn't remember seeing one grub. He also commented on the ease of application and intends to use Ruelene 25E again.

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What's Happening

FEED GRAIN POLICIES TO BE CHANGED

Plans to ensure an adequate and orderly supply of western feed grains for livestock and poultry producers in Eastern Canada have been announced by the Federal Ministers of Agriculture and Trade and Commerce.

Minister of Agriculture Hays has indicated the Government will seek

authority from Parliament to broaden the existing feed freight assistance program on western feed grains. The Government's proposal in this respect is two-pronged. *First*, it plans to provide for the payment of accrued storage charges on western feed grain in licensed eastern elevators during the period of October 15 to April 15. *Second*, it intends to relate feed freight assistance rates to the cost of

water movement, plus an allowance for inland transportation by rail or truck. The Government believes this will provide more uniformity in cost to feeders, both in British Columbia and in Eastern Canada.

At the same time, Trade Minister Sharp announced that the Canadian Wheat Board has decided to implement at once a provisional pricing system for oats and barley moved from Lakehead to eastern elevators. Under this new policy, agents of the Board will have the option of settling the final price at the time of re-sale and, in any event, no later than the date of removal of the grain from

licensed eastern elevators or April 15, whichever is earlier.

These measures, in combined form, are designed to correct difficulties arising from western grains for winter feed having to be brought East from the Lakehead by water before the close of navigation, or bear the higher cost of rail freight.

Livestock and poultry producers in Eastern Canada and British Columbia now use about 85 million bushels of western feed grains annually. Projections of future requirements indicate that 120 million bushels will be required by 1970, and 150 million bushels by 1975. In making these announcements, the two ministers expressed confidence that new policies would ensure supplies being available in feed deficient areas, and that they would encourage production of feed grains as the demand for them rises. V

WEST REMAINS DOMINANT IN BEEF CATTLE

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics June 1 livestock survey estimated Canadian cattle and calf population to be 12.3 million head, which is a 2 per cent increase over the same date a year earlier. Most of the increase continues to be in beef cattle. Numbers of beef cows increased by 4.6 per cent, beef heifers by 6.1 per cent, steers by 2.3 per cent and calves by 2.2 per cent. The number of milk cows declined in all provinces but Quebec where there was an increase of 16,000 head.

Steer numbers totalled 1,495,000 head at June 1. They were down 20,000 head in Eastern Canada from a year ago, but up 53,000 in the West. Of the 3,426,000 head of beef cows on Canadian farms and ranches as of June 1, 2,689,000, or about 80 per cent, were located in Western Canada. In the past year, Manitoba registered the greatest percentage increase in beef cows and heifers—11 per cent. B.C., Saskatchewan and Alberta showed respective increases of 8, 6 and 3 per cent. Beef cow and heifer numbers in Ontario and Quebec showed only small increases in 1963, compared to 1962. V

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER WINS AWARD

Frank Theakston of the Department of Agricultural Engineering at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, was the first Canadian to receive the Metal Building Manufacturers Association award for distinguished work in advancing the knowledge and science of farm buildings. Prof. Theakston won the award for the development of new and widely useful information on snow and wind patterns adjacent to farm structures. The practical application of Theakston's research work in this field was reported in The Country Guide in April 1962, in an article entitled "Control Those Winter Winds!"

The presentation of the award was made to Theakston at the 56th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. It is actually a dual honor in that the Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, from which Theakston received his degrees in engineering, is also

(Please turn to page 18)



NORTHWEST STARTED WORKING LONG BEFORE THE DOWNPOUR— THANKS TO FALL-APPLIED NITROGEN ON STUBBLE

To decompose stubble . . . to get soil ready for a new crop, bacteria use nitrogen. This creates a serious shortage of this important plant food in the soil. NITRO-CUBES, a unique source of nitrogen, are designed to keep bacteria working through fall

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NORTHWEST NITRO-CUBES to stubble. Their high density makes them easier to handle, they are easy-flowing, clean and water-soluble. And remember, fall-applied nitrogen on stubble is resulting in yields that rival those grown on summerfallow.

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GUIDE POSTS

UP-TO-DATE
FARM MARKET
FORECASTS

GRAIN CARRYOVER STOCKS increased about 40 per cent during 1962-63 but were still about 10 per cent below the recent average. However, combined with prospective production, supplies will be at record levels for the new season.

EXPECT FEEDER CATTLE prices to slip, perhaps \$2, with peak marketings this fall. Summer exports to the U.S. were small because our prices were too high, and buyers there may be interested only if good yearling steers are about \$22-\$24 on prairie markets.

EGG OUTLOOK for early 1964 is for higher production, especially in the prairies, as summer chick placements were larger. Prices will remain seasonally strong until early winter.

RAPESEED PRICE PROSPECTS look bright this season. World carryover stocks are low, European production small, and Japan will need larger imports. Market quotas will not likely be restrictive for long.

UPSWING IN FED CATTLE marketings is likely this fall. Feeder placements from public stockyards alone since mid-April have averaged more than 2,000 per week above last year's. Prices could drop a dollar with choice steers at Calgary in the \$24-\$25 range.

DURUM WHEAT is now in a heavy surplus position with large stocks in both Canada and the U.S. Expect farm marketings to be slow--only about half the new crop will move this season.

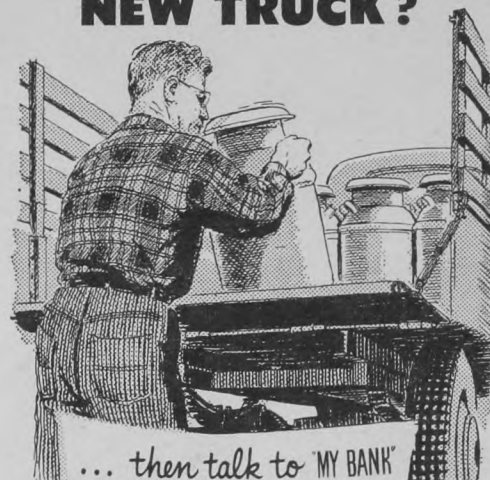
PRAIRIE TURKEY PRODUCTION will be slightly smaller this fall, judging by lower spring poult placements. However, larger broiler turkey output in Central Canada will take up some of the slack. Prices will likely remain firm.

BEEF CALF CROPS were about 5 per cent larger in both Canada and the U.S. this year. With a weaker outlook for U.S. feeder prices and plentiful feed supplies, many more prairie calves may be kept for winter feeding.

OAT PRICES will be under pressure most of the year. Carryover was large despite the record quantities used for feed and new crop is abundant.

MINK FARM PRODUCTION will be up slightly this fall at about 1,350,000 pelts. Good consumer demand and low dealer inventories of raw stock points to continuing firm prices at winter auctions.

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3. First judging will take place with entries received by October 15, 1963, second with entries received between October 16 and November 15, 1963, and third with entries received between November 16 and December 15, 1963. At the end of each judging a new D100 Dodge truck will be awarded.
4. Contest is open to farmers resident in Canada. It is not open to employees

of Cyanamid of Canada Limited, their advertising agencies or the judging organization and members of their immediate families.

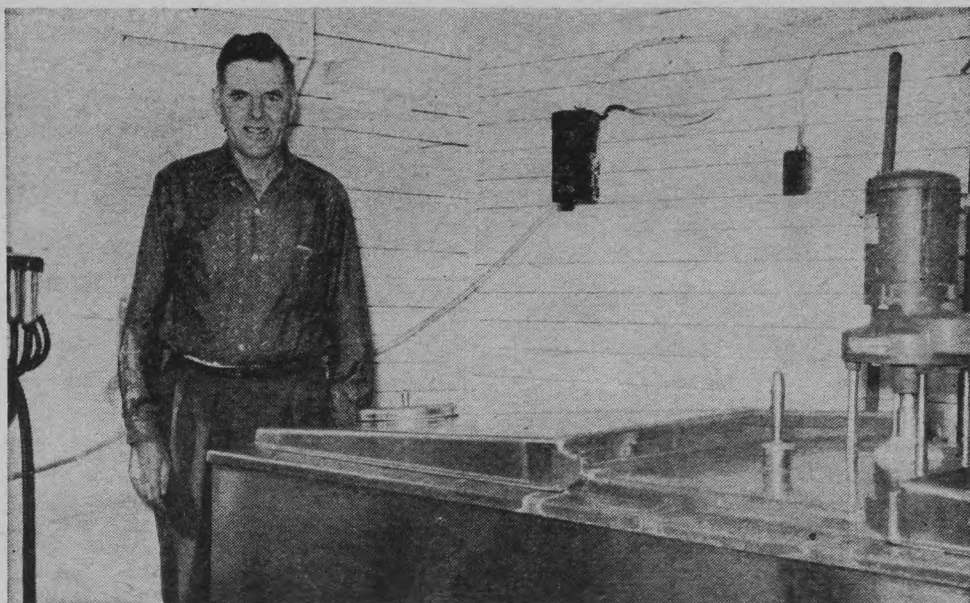
5. Entries will be selected, and contestants in order to win must correctly answer a skill-testing question.

6. Decision of judges is final. No correspondence will be entered into. Prizes must be accepted as awarded, no substitutions will be made.

7. All entries become the property of Cyanamid of Canada Limited and none will be returned. In entering the contest, contestant waives all rights to printed or broadcast publicity should he be a winner.

8. For list of winners available on or about December 30, 1963, send request to: Winners, Aureomycin Contest, Box 2198, Toronto, Ont.

SEE YOUR ANIMAL HEALTH SUPPLIER TODAY!



Jim Bentley in the bulk tank room of his modern dairy farm near Edmonton, Alta.

Jim Bentley...

*the new Federation head
is a grass roots man*

by **CLIFF FAULKNER**

Field Editor

WHEN he replaced the late H. H. Hannam as president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, Jim Bentley became the head of organized Agriculture in Canada. Yet he isn't what you'd call an "Organization Man." Certainly not the kind William H. Whyte had in mind when he wrote his famous book of that name. Jim is a rugged individualist with very definite ideas. And our guess is that his individualism will be felt throughout the Federation in the years to come, especially at the farm level.

Jim Bentley isn't taking over the reins as a raw novice who needs a period of adjustment to sort of "feel his way around." As first vice-president of the organization, he has already had a good deal of Federation experience. But long before that he received his early training on the "hustings" of organized Agriculture—those local commodity groups the farmer has had to set up to protect his markets.

Jim Bentley was born in the Yukon—at Dawson City in 1906 so the record says. But it was actually at Hunker Creek, about 30 miles from the gold capital. His mother and father met in the Yukon. She was a school teacher and Bentley senior ran a freighting supply outfit up there. Soon after Jim's birth the family returned to Nova Scotia where Mr. Bentley owned a farm. Then, the latter's health failed and his doctor said he'd have to move inland to a drier climate. Jim was only a year old when they moved to Alberta and bought a place a mile west of his present farm.

Today, Jim Bentley and his wife, Marion, farm three quarter-sections just off the old (No. 15) Fort Saskatchewan road, about 10 miles from the center of Edmonton. They have a grown son, Donald, who is a meteorologist at the R.C.A.F. base at Cold Lake, and three daughters, Linda, the eldest, teaches at an Edmonton public school, while Merle and Ila are still going to university.

ALTHOUGH Jim used to feed some beef cattle and raise a few hogs, he's strictly a dairy farmer now. At present, he is milking 28 cows out of a total of 55 Holsteins. He is gradually building up to a purebred herd. For 18 years he rented 400 acres of hay land at Namao airport, 5 or 6 miles away, but the pressure of Federation work has forced him to give this up. Too much time was spent traveling back and forth with his equipment. Instead, he decided he could increase production on the home place if he farmed it more intensively.

Because he got into a pattern of hay production during the years he cropped the Namao land, Jim has stayed with it. He has concentrated on raising good hay (alfalfa-brome) instead of following the trend to silage.

"Even if you feed silage you still need hay," he pointed out. "If I changed over to silage now

I'd have to get a lot of new machinery. I think too many operators with medium-sized farms tend to over-capitalize with machinery."

In summer, Jim rotates his stock on three 40-acre pastures. Wet years, he is also able to get a cut of hay off these fields. For feed grain, he grows 200 to 250 acres of oats and barley. Grain yields are kept high with 11-48 at 40 lb. per acre. The pastures get 16-20 at a rate of 150 lb. to the acre. In addition, the fields get a spring treatment of barn manure. About every 5 years pasture and grain land is rotated.

Like many dairymen who raise purebred stock, Jim prefers stanchion barns to loose-housing.

"In this country, if you have a barn that's too open you get frozen udders and a lot of other troubles," he said.

All his stock is bred artificially. In fact, Jim was the first one in his area to use A.I. The Edmonton District Artificial Breeding Association began operations by servicing one of his cows on December 1, 1953. Today, it is breeding close to 20,000 cows and has over 1,800 farmer members. This A.I. group was started through the Edmonton District Milk Producers' Association, of which Jim is president. He is also still president (until the year's end) of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, and a member of the Provincial Milk Board. Filling these jobs has been made easier by the fact that three of these groups have their offices in the same building in Edmonton.

JIM BENTLEY got interested in farm organization work through his mother's association with the women's auxiliary of the United Farmers of Alberta. He soon became a member of the junior U.F.A. In 1935, he was appointed a director of the U.F.A. Co-operative Association Farm Supplies Division. This branch was discontinued when the U.F.A. amalgamated with the Farmers' Union of Alberta. (He is still a Farm Union mem-



Jim is currently milking 28 cows out of a total of 55 Holsteins. He concentrates on raising hay.



With his wife Marion on the front lawn of their farm home. Bentleys have a son and 3 daughters.

ber but holds no office in that organization.) But it was as a representative of the U.F.A.'s Farm Supplies Division that Jim first got into Federation work.

If you were asked to name one single factor that has led Jim Bentley up through Federation ranks to the president's chair you would have to say it's his conviction that the farmer's only hope lies in organization.

"Farming today is a specialized business enterprise," he explained. "The successful farmer is becoming more and more involved in commodity groups. The real task of the Federation is to coordinate the efforts of all these groups so Agriculture will speak with a single voice across Canada. Of course, Farm Unions have a part to play in this too, but I don't think they should have the sole voice. Farmers must realize they have to have sound policies embracing all segments of their industry. These must be based on sound research and presented to the public and the Government in a way that will gain their attention and respect. You can't do this when you have one faction warring against another."

As president, Jim intends to spend more time with the organization's "grass roots." He sees himself more as a co-ordinator than an administrator.

"These are days of rapid change," he said. "I want to spend more time with our provincial groups so I can bring their viewpoints and problems to the job. We are hoping to get another top quality executive to help Dave Kirk so I won't have to spend so much time in Ottawa. There is a real problem in unity in a country as big as Canada. Before you can do anything about this you have to get closer to the man on the land—to know what he's thinking."

One-Man

Grain and Turkey Farm



High-yielding grain crops are used to feed the turkeys. Here, Verne, and daughters Donna and Wanda, pose in front of a good stand of wheat. [Guide photos]



Grain-concentrate mix is augered from feed cart into self-feeders on range. Kernohan's healthy-looking, 3,000-bird flock is nearly ready for Thanksgiving.

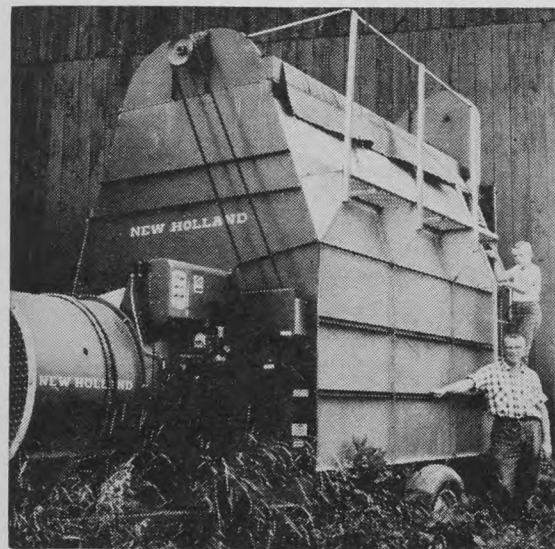
When this farmer got tired of looking after a dairy herd, he developed this low-labor using operation

by DON BARON

Field Editor



Individual trap nests are used for the breeding flock. Eggs are gathered several times each day.



Grain is put through this portable, propane fueled drier before going into the barn and steel bins.

IT was in 1949 that dairy farmer Verne Kernohan bought his first 400 turkey poults and raised them to market. His experiences that summer proved to be the starting point in a move toward an entirely new kind of farm program. Since then, he has sold all his cows, and turned his place into a one-man grain and turkey farm. He grows grain on his entire 220 acres of land now, feeds it to the 6,000 meat birds he raises a year, and to a 600-hen breeding flock. He usually has some left over to sell as a cash crop.

Kernohan's program is simple. It requires less work and a smaller investment in machinery and equipment than a dairy enterprise. It has given his family a secure, and a good living, even during recent years of low turkey prices.

It's a program, in fact, which belies the idea that turkey flocks must be of gigantic size. For huge turkey flocks, several times larger than that of Verne's, have become common in recent years. Verne knows them well. He lives on a road at Forest, in Lambton County, Ont., that has come to be known as "Turkey Road," because of the number of turkey farms there. Some of the biggest in the province are among them. Verne's brother-in-law has one of the big flocks. And there are plenty of good-natured arguments in the family about how big a flock should be. Verne doesn't give an inch in those friendly sessions. With his one-man set-up, his land, and his good crops, he figures his costs are right in line. In fact, he says his smaller size gives him the advantages of flexibility, and close supervision which bigger turkey growers find hard to get.

For instance, his own brother has developed a similar grain and turkey program on a farm adjacent to Verne's. Neither of them keep hired men. But on jobs requiring extra help, such as in handling the market birds during the summer or fall, or in inseminating the turkey hens to be sure egg hatchability is high, the two of them work together. The same idea works with the machinery too. Last spring they pooled their resources and bought a new combine.

There are other advantages, such as the value of the manure in his grain growing program. He dresses 50 acres of land with it every year. By adding fertilizer according to soil test (about 300 pounds per acre of 5-20-10), he can get corn yields of 100 bu. per acre. The manure and the corn stalks he plows down give a long-term bonus too. They are loosening up the texture of his clay soil.

VERNE'S grain-growing program is interesting for its simplicity. He tore out every cross fence on the place, and now grows 100 acres of corn, 50 acres of wheat, 50 of oats, and 20 of barley. He calls corn the best crop he grows, because it yields so well. But 100 acres is all he has time to seed in the spring. His one-man farm has limitations like that.

Wheat fits into his program because seeding and harvesting are off-season jobs. Besides, it can be a good cash crop. Oats or barley are grown because harvest time for them is in early summer, leaving a few weeks to work the land and clean up weeds before seeding fall wheat.

Drying and storing the grain harvest is one of the bigger jobs in Kernohan's program. The key machine in this project is the portable, propane-fueled drier. Grain is stored in four circular steel grain bins which have a total capacity of 7,000 bushels, and in a wooden overhead bin at one end of the barn which holds another 1,500 bushels. He plans to get more steel bins this summer to boost capacity another 5,000 bushels.

Turkeys require very little by way of elaborate buildings. Verne has a pole barn adjacent to the range which provides shelter for the meat birds in the summer, and a place for the breeder flock in winter. An older barn on the place has been remodeled to provide brooder space for poults, and to serve as a feed storage.

Verne raises two groups of meat birds a year. The first 3,000 poults are bought in mid-March. They are custom killed, or sold alive in 20 to 26 weeks (hens go to market earlier than toms) for

the Thanksgiving market. Another 3,000 poult are purchased in late May to be ready for Christmas. Price levels of recent years have kept turkey profits slim, but Verne figures the birds market his grain to good advantage. He has his fingers crossed, hoping that margins will open up before long.

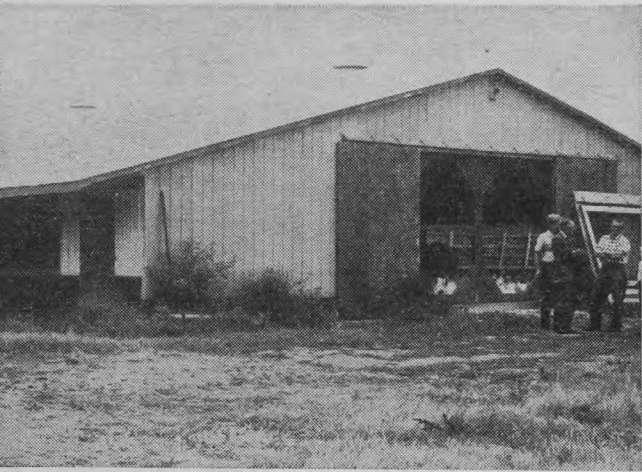
The breeder flock, from which he sells hatching eggs, is a more profitable enterprise than the meat birds. It provides work in the slack winter season too, and brings in off-season cheques.

KERNOHAN'S feeding program is simple and effective. According to Al Roder, local turkey killing plant operator, who processes some of the birds, it makes top quality turkeys. Verne feeds the poults pre-starter (a prepared 32 per cent ration) until they have eaten 1½ pounds each. Then, they get a starter until they are 9 weeks old, when a coarse crumble is added for 2 or 3 weeks to get them used to eating coarser feeds. Some oats are fed during these latter weeks too. Then, the birds are gradually shifted to a home-mixed grain and concentrate ration.

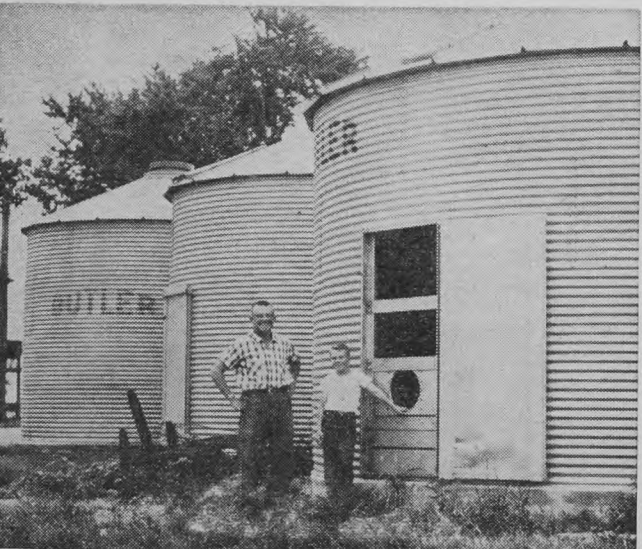
As the birds grow to maturity, the rations are gradually adjusted, according to formulae devised by poultry nutritionists at the Ontario Agricultural College. The local feed mill mixes the 36 per cent protein concentrate he uses.

Heart of the feeding system is found in the old barn. Beside the overhead grain bin, there is another for storage of concentrates. Grain and concentrates are dropped through side-by-side spouts into his feed wagon, and are roughly mixed as they go into it. Augering the ration into the feeders provides the final mixing.

Verne points out one problem that can arise under his program. If the flock is hit with an attack of blackhead, medication must be provided promptly. On one occasion, he had to switch to a completely prepared medicated feed until the birds were back to health. V



Pole barn provides summer shelter for the meat birds on range, houses breeding flock in winter.



"Home-grown feed is cheaper," Verne said. He stores grain in steel bins, and in a bin in barn.

The Long Way West

by
CHAUNCEY VERNON



Tom Henderson and son Alex with one of their Shetland ponies. The Hendersons have been raising these fine little animals for 43 years. Present sire is McKelvey's Show Boy (2500) 25567.

HIGH overhead, a big transcontinental jet was etching a broad white ribbon of vapor across the wintery sky. "When people ask me what changes have impressed me most between then and now I say it's the communications," Tom Henderson said. "Take those people up there," he squinted after the disappearing airliner, "they look out the windows and see more country in one glance than we could see in a month of traveling."

The "then" he referred to was back at the turn of the century when he first came West to take out a homestead in the vast new territory called "Assiniboia."

"Nowadays, if a man wants to know what's being paid for his cattle or produce on any market in the country he can pick up a phone and find out. Years ago, we generally had to take the buyer's word for it.

"I can remember back in 1904 when Winnipeg buyers were anxious to get what they called 'Western' wheat because of a heavy rust epidemic in Manitoba," he continued. "The price being offered in our district was 74 cents a bushel. Then I took a trip back to my cousin's farm at Griswold, Man., and found they were getting 85 cents a bushel. The reason for the better prices in Griswold was that there were rival grain companies there. When I got back home, I demanded the same price and finally got it."

Both Tom Henderson and his father were Canadian pioneers. His father emigrated from Scotland to Ontario in the middle 1800's. In 1857, Henderson senior settled in Hastings County, near Madoc. The nearest country post office to his farm was a place called "The Ridge."

Years later, Tom's father pushed westward to work on land surveys in Manitoba, then still farther west into Assiniboia (Sask.).

WITH his father's tales to fire his imagination, little wonder that Tom decided to see this new land for himself. Now, 86, he looks back on those early days with a touch of nostalgia.

"I landed in Winnipeg, March 20, 1898," he recalled. "The train was full of men from all parts of the world, most of them headed for the Klondike Gold Rush. My seat partner was the mate on a deepsea freighter, who had taken sick at Halifax. The ship had sailed on around the Horn, and he was traveling to Vancouver to rejoin her."

For a year or so, Tom farmed with his cousin, Bob Maitland, at Griswold, near Brandon, Man. Later, he filed on a homestead of his own about 150 miles farther west in Assiniboia Territory. As he and his neighbors worked their new land, the province of Saskatchewan grew up around them.

The Henderson quarter was located between the towns of Creelman and Heward, southwest of Regina. On June 18, 1904, railway steel was laid along a corner of his property on its way into Heward. The rails were going down at a rate of

one or two miles per day, pushing out from the mainline in several directions to tap this rich new farming area. The main crop was a hard spring wheat of good-baking quality. Tom tried keeping a few dual purpose cows but there was never enough summer pasture to carry them. Coming of the steel also meant a grain elevator in Creelman, and an end to long, tiresome wagon hauls.

"One big problem was getting enough cash so you could operate," said Tom. "There weren't any banks in town at that time. If you wanted cash, you had to send to Winnipeg. It came by registered mail. Then the elevator operators began to get payments for grain they'd shipped so they became sort of substitute bankers."

But there was a growing discontent among farmers at the big spread in wheat prices between "track and street." That is to say, between the price received by growers and the amount the dealers sold the grain for in the city. This discontent finally erupted in the birth of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, now the United Grain Growers Ltd., at Sinitluta, January 27, 1906. Tom Henderson and a friend, Jesse Slater, were among the first to pledge a carload of grain to the new company.

"The tricks some of those private buyers used to pull on us!" said Tom, shaking his head. "One day you'd drive up to the elevator with a load of No. 1 wheat and they'd tell you all the No. 1 storage bins were full. But there was always plenty of room in the No. 3 bins if you were willing to take the cut in price.

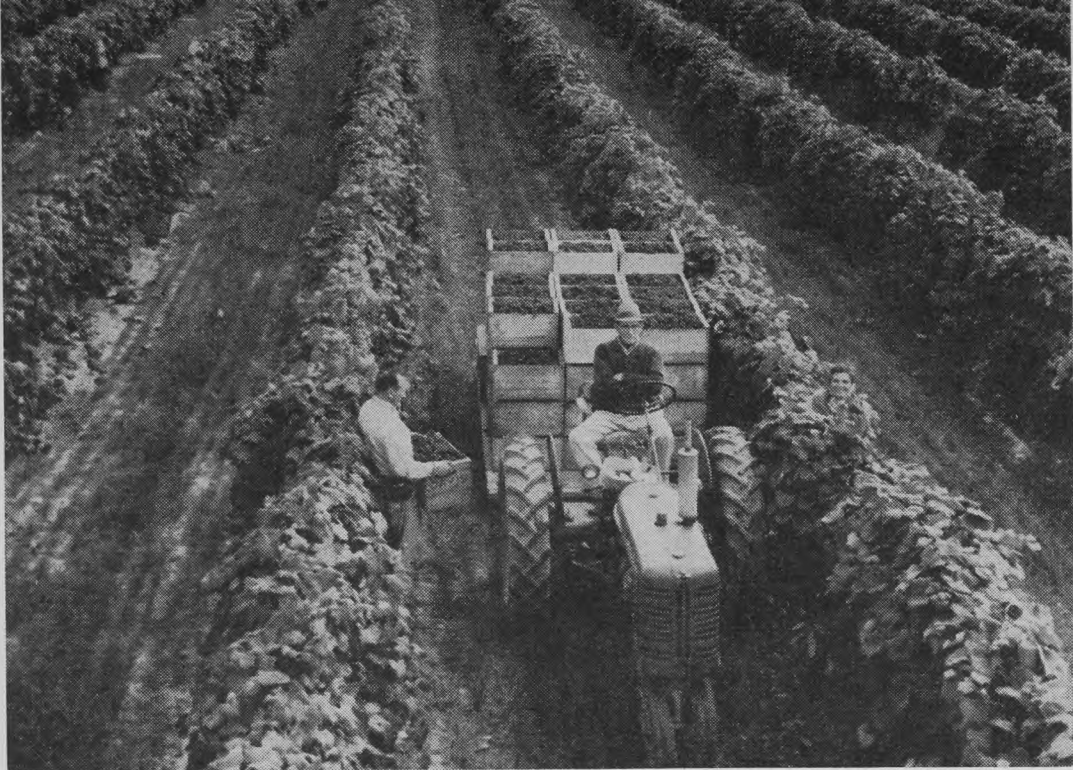
"When the Grain Growers took over, however, the price went up 11 to 14 cents a bushel. And I've stuck with them ever since."

Today, both Tom Henderson and his son, Alex, are United Grain Grower members. They belong to the local at Manville, Alta., about 100 miles east of Edmonton.

THE move to Alberta came in 1920. With a wife and growing family to care for, Tom decided he needed more land so he could expand his operation. He sold the Creelman place and headed west once more, this time in a Model T Ford. At first, they settled near Edmonton because Tom had a brother there. Finally, they bought their present place along the Vermilion River near Manville. With plenty of water and grass available, Tom decided to go into livestock.

The main crop on the 480-acre Henderson farm today is forage for hay and pasture. In an average year, they handle 150 to 200 hogs and about 20 head of fat cows. Alex Henderson has the responsibility of running the place now. His father confines his activities to the farm's third enterprise—raising purebred Shetland ponies.

When Tom set out from Hastings County, Ont., 67 years ago, to travel by rail, wagon and Model T, he never thought he'd see the day when the journey would take only about three hours. V



Boxes of grapes being hauled from the Davis vineyard by trailer. A truck takes them to winery. [Guide photos]

Grape Growing . . .

*the happy industry
with room for growth*

by **DON BARON**
Field Editor

DOWN in Ontario's Niagara Peninsula people call grape growing the happy industry. They do so not because of the end product, which is wine, but because of the harmony which exists between growers and processors.

Maybe it's the way the industry is organized that makes this good will possible. A marketing board has brought rising prices and reasonable security for both growers and processors. Yet the industry is dynamic too. Growers have a strong incentive to grow better grapes, to expand their

Davis was Ontario's first grape king, crowned at harvest time 1956. That was the year the grape festival was launched—a celebration held in the district each fall, and jointly financed by growers and processors.

When Davis was crowned, it was a fitting recognition of an unusual grower. He had lived much of his life without ever seeing a grape on the vine. Tom was born in Ireland and still maintains a trace of his native dialect. He lived in Western Canada for many years, then took a job managing an Ontario farm on which grapes were one of the crops grown. During 12 years there, he learned how to grow them. In 1940, he bought a 200-acre dairy farm, which included a vineyard. When the government took much of his land for a hydro development, he retained 50 acres and put it all into grapes.

Careful management of his vineyard has paid off in many ways: in higher yields, in quality grapes, and in security too. For once his reputation as a grower became established, one of the wineries came to him with a proposition: "Deliver your grapes to us, and we'll agree to take your entire crop each fall, even in surplus years."

Tom accepted that offer, an undocumented gentleman's agreement. It freed his mind from worries about marketing. It assured him of a market for all his grapes at prices negotiated by the marketing board. He could devote his entire attention to growing the crop.

Of course, he has to co-operate closely with the winery. New grape varieties are a case in point. He plants those which the winery wants. With many new ones being developed in recent years, this means some replanting of the vineyard.

Half of Tom Davis's vineyard is given over to the old standby variety, Concord. But Tom was among the first to begin planting French hybrid grapes a decade ago. Today he has 13 acres of them. He also has 7 acres of Elvira grapes, and 5 of the Delaware variety.

There is risk in planting these varieties. Several years ago, he planted one, and after 6 years, still hadn't harvested a crop. Frost nipped back the vines every year. He tore them out and replanted to a different grape.

THIS is just one of the many costs of a grape growing program. A vineyard represents a huge capital investment—one reason, perhaps, why people aren't rushing into grape growing too quickly, even though negotiated prices for most wine grapes run to \$100 per ton, and up to \$150 or more for some of the special varieties or hybrids. Average yields are 2½ tons per acre, but growers

like Davis harvest up to 5 or 6 tons from some varieties in some years.

Prices would seem to be at incentive levels. But here again, the close working relationship between wineries and growers plays a part in keeping supply and demand in balance. Wineries are particular about quality, and their fieldmen work closely with growers. Explains one winery spokesman: "Prices are high, but we don't want to stampede a lot of people into grape growing. It takes skill to grow a crop. It takes a big investment. It calls for full-time management by the grower. Part-time growers aren't likely to do a good job, so we don't encourage them."

Look at Tom Davis's investment. His entire 50 acres is completely tile-drained. To get going, he had to buy plants, set out posts and wires, constantly prune the plants for 4 years before they finally came into bearing.

Day to day costs of running a vineyard can pile up, too. In the winter, Davis pays workers 5 cents a vine to prune his 20,000 vines. Tying the vines in summer is a job that takes a dozen people 2 weeks to complete. He will have 15 people in the vineyard cutting grapes at harvest time. He also keeps two workers busy all summer pruning, hand hoeing and thinning the hybrids.

There is plenty of work for his full-time hired men too. The vineyard must be disced each spring and summer (Tom is particular about weed control). Rye-grass must be planted in late summer to control erosion and to add organic matter to the soil. The vines must be sprayed for pests several times.



One of 15 cutters who work for 3 weeks snipping bunches off the vines in the Davis vineyard.

vineyards and to aim for higher yields. Wineries, which handle from 60 to 80 per cent of the entire grape crop, together with government researchers, are developing better grape varieties. This is the key to making new wines with which to expand consumption and compete with imports.

The grape growing industry isn't large by comparison with the 100-million-dollar swine or tobacco industries in the province. But it still earns 5 or 6 million dollars a year for growers. Steady expansion in recent years suggests a bright and growing future.

A look at the growing program of Tom Davis at Niagara Falls tells the story of grapes.



Davis examines new plant which has to be tended for 4 years before coming into production.

Birds are a nuisance at harvest time, and they particularly relish the newer hybrids. Because of birds, his vineyard has the air of a battlefield each fall. He sets up "bangers" or carbide guns, which create a deafening roar like rifle fire.

Frost represents another threat. On a trip to California a few years ago, Tom saw a frost-control unit consisting of an airplane engine, with a 12-ft. propeller on it, to serve as a giant air blower. He brought home four of them and installed them on steel towers he built in his vineyard. The units are set on platforms which rotate, and when in operation, they

50 to 60 wines from other fruits too. He makes all types of port, sherry, muscat and champagne.

WHILE individual wineries in the province have their own grape testing programs, they all share in the benefits from this one. After Crowther makes the various wines, each fermented from individual grape varieties or hybrids, he sends 4 oz. samples of each product to each winery. Wine tasters sample them, and return to Crowther their comments about each. The results are compiled, and made available to all wineries. In this way, new grape varieties are evaluated. The best ones can be further developed, and may be introduced as varieties.

His experience tells Crowther that the possibilities for expanding the wine industry are immense.

"Right now, it's operating under wraps," he stated. At the moment, the only wines that can be made under Liquor Control Board regulations in the province are grape and

cherry wines. Yet, in his laboratory he has made dozens of other kinds, some of which are becoming popular in other parts of the world.

"We regularly make up such products as red currant, peach, raspberry and strawberry wine, and many others," he explained.

"You can even make boot leather wine, if you want too," he told us with a wide grin. "The boots provide the flavor, and you just add sugar to cause the fermentation."

The work of the laboratory is winning wide recognition. Requests are coming to it from far afield. One man phoned from Virginia to ask for details on how to make blackberry wine. He wanted to get into the business, and he had heard that Crowther had gained experience in such a process.

Crowther sees nothing but development ahead for the grape industry. Many immigrants to this country come from countries where people consume wine regularly as a table beverage. Consumption is climbing slowly in Canada.



Airplane engines, operating from steel towers like this, keep air moving and prevent frost damage to grapes.

Today, government liquor stores allow displays of local wines. This will likely help. But in a few years, if demand really begins to grow, the big question may be "Where will the grapes come from?"



The carbide gun or "banger" blasts resound through vineyard at harvest time, keeping hungry birds at bay.

will move the air sufficiently to counteract most late spring frosts which could damage crops. Cost of the protection was \$8,000, but it could save him that much in a single season if it saved a crop.

THE Davis story indicates that high costs are involved in growing grapes; that there are opportunities for worthwhile profits too. But there is another interesting side to this crop. It involves the industry's opportunity for growth.

The grape industry is organized to do research work. One of the centers of this work is the Ontario Horticultural Products Research Laboratory at Vineland, where Ralph Crowther is in charge of wine research.

First of all, Crowther explained, there is a big grape growing and evaluation program at the Experimental Farm which is tied in with his own testing program. Thirty-five acres of grapes are grown for testing. New hybrids are being developed as well, and with some success. One hybrid that was developed in Ontario has been named in recent months. Veeport, it's called. Other grapes have been evaluated at the station, and a couple, like Geneva and Ontario, have been named.

But while the work of developing or growing a new grape is done in the vineyard, its wine-making characteristics have to be evaluated in the laboratory. And in Crowther's laboratory, which has been operating for 12 years, over 300 grape varieties have been tested.

It's the only such laboratory on the continent that works in co-operation with the entire grape and wine industry, in testing grapes, and compiling data on wine-making.

Last year alone, he made wine out of 150 varieties of grapes. He made



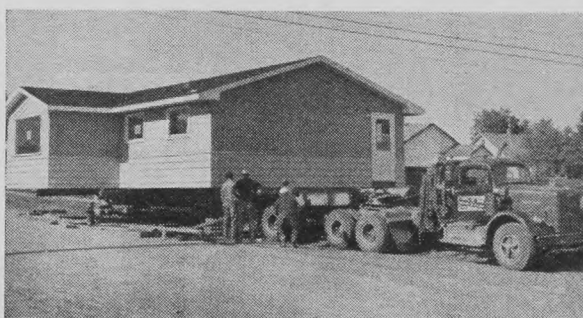
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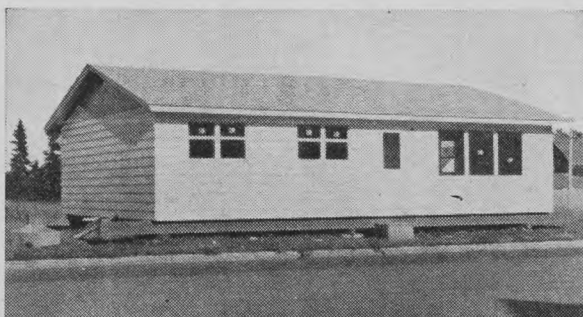
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GROUNDNDS FOR HAPPY HUNTING

by
PETE
WILLIAMS

**You may not intend to
murder, but carelessness can
be a crime**

YOU have an old friend or enemy you'd like to get rid of, but you're allergic to capital punishment. Perhaps you're fed up with life and wish to end it all, but that suicide clause in your insurance would rob your loved ones of financial security. In that case, I suggest you take to the woods and marshes during hunting season, where many Canadians catch lead poisoning every year. Fear not, your crime will be filed away at police headquarters under the guileless heading of "hunting accident."

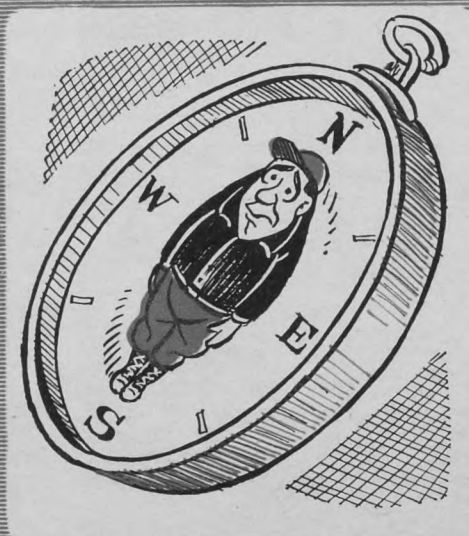
On the other hand, maybe you're just a live-and-let-live type of guy who likes to go hunting. If so, you stand a better chance of living and letting others do likewise if you learn to obey a few simple safety rules. Hunting is much more enjoyable if you can come back with all members accounted for, including your own hands and feet. Believe it or not, people are still being born who stand like Daniel Boone with their hands crossed over the muzzle of a rifle or shotgun. A one-legged friend of mine used to rest the muzzle of his gun on his boot. As a precaution, he would eject *nearly* all of the cartridges beforehand.

It's just as easy to form good gun habits as bad ones, and a lot smarter. When you climb a fence—and you'll be climbing plenty—lay your gun on the ground under the fence with the safety catch on and the muzzle pointing opposite to the direction you're going. Cross the fence about 10 feet from the gun then go back and pick up your weapon. When you do so, take another look at the safety catch. It might have caught on a twig when you were putting it down. As you turn around, swing away from anybody traveling with you. Once I hunted with a fella whose gun used to sweep around the whole party, chest high, every time he turned. That's why I only hunted with him once.

While we're talking about safety catches, don't slip the catch off just because one of your dogs has gone "on the point," or because you heard the bushes crack. There's plenty of time to slip off the catch as you raise the gun to fire. And only a lunatic fires before he can see what he's firing at.

WHEN two or more people are hunting together, it's wise to keep gun chambers unloaded. It takes only a split second to pump a shell in once game is sighted. A right-handed hunter shouldn't carry his gun pointing in the general direction of a companion on his left. Similarly, a left hander should keep his weapon clear of anyone on his right. Play it safe by keeping it up on your shoulder or pointed straight ahead.

If you stumble or fall so the muzzle of your gun jams into the dirt or snow, never fire it until



the barrel has been thoroughly cleaned out. Your country needs you. Unload your weapon, tap or shake as much stuff out as possible and then blow through the breech. To finish the job, take the lead and powder out of one of your shells and fire the primed cartridge.

It pays to form good safety habits early then you slip into them automatically every time you pick up a gun. Some fellas will laugh at you and say you're nervous as an old hen. If anything happens, you'll have the last cackle on them. Unless, of course, they happen to shoot you. Old hens don't go around killing their friends, and I sure never heard of one that shot off her own foot.

Another good habit to get into is to clean your gun after each day's hunt. That way you can be sure there are no shells left in it. A good gun is also a long-term investment that can give you a lifetime of pleasure and service if it's properly cared for. It's a personal item, bought only after much selection. A man who will buy a gun casually, and toss it in the trunk of his car like a can of beans, will generally neglect to keep it properly cleaned. He will also be very casual about how he handles it. A real outdoorsman takes pride in every piece of equipment he owns.

WHAT kind of a gun you buy is up to you. It depends on what sort of game you're going after and the type of country you generally hunt in. If you don't know too much about guns (and most of us don't), your best bet is to buy a time-tested model put out by a reputable maker who has been producing reliable guns for years. Fancy engraving doesn't add to the accuracy of a rifle or shotgun. But, in guns like everything else, price and quality often go hand in hand. Learn to distinguish between expensive luxury equipment and expensive practical equipment.

Sometimes you can do better by buying a good used gun. Make sure you have somebody along who knows where to look for trouble signs. In the case of a shotgun, examine the barrel or barrels for dents or "ripples." The bolt of an autoloading or pump gun should be tight when it is closed. If you can wiggle the closed bolt with your thumb, the gun is not for you. If the gun is supposed to have automatic ejection, check this on a couple of empty shell cases. In both rifles and shotguns check the chambers as well as the barrels. A rough chamber is a sign of abuse and can add to shell ejection difficulties. And, of course, avoid any gun that can be fired with a hard pull of the trigger even when the safety is on.

No matter how well a gun seems to check out, you should give it a range test before you plunk your money down. Sometimes a defect in the stock bedding will cause a handsome-looking

rifle to spray lead all over the place. With a shotgun, only firing the weapon will tell you if it throws its shot in a uniform pattern. Be suspicious of any gun if the wooden parts don't fit snugly to the metal. It might have been tossed together out of spare parts.

One of the biggest menaces in the woods today is the bargain Army rifle being sold by the carload all over the country, complete with boxes of steel-jacketed Army ammunition. Many people buying this ammunition have no idea of its range and power. Unless your shot hits a bone or a vital spot, it can pass right through your game without bringing it down. The result is a bunch of wounded animals left to die of infection later on. This ammunition was designed for people.

While we're talking about ammo, remember that sharp-pointed bullets are dangerous in tube-type magazines. The jarring of a gun's recoil has been known to fire a cartridge in a magazine by driving the point of a bullet into the primer of the one ahead. And don't let anybody tell you to throw unused ammunition away and get a fresh batch each year because "fresh" shells are more reliable. If kept in a dry, heat-free closet your shells will last indefinitely.

A PART from the fact you are toting a lethal weapon, a hunting trip differs from a camping trip in many other ways. For one thing, it takes place at a season of the year when temperatures are lower and storms can be expected at any time. If you have to sleep out you'll need warmer clothing and a heavier sleeping bag. Get a wool-lined rather than a feather-lined (waterfowl down is O.K.) bag. The latter are strictly for the birds and our feathered friends have sense enough to head south in winter.

Take several pairs of fine woolen socks and put on a fresh pair every day. Choose lightweight wool shirts and part cotton and wool underwear that will absorb sweat and provide warmth. Use a down-lined wool coat (bright red for safety) that is long enough to cover your seat. Wool trousers are warm, and also quiet when thwacked by bushes.

The amount of walking you have to do can bring another problem. You might get lost. In a heavily wooded area, or a sudden snowstorm, it's easy to become confused and lose your way. That's why it's smart to carry a good knife, a waterproof box of matches, a map and a compass. Before you enter an area to hunt, establish the direction you're going to travel, then reverse this for coming out. When using your compass, keep it away from metallic gear that might affect the reading.

If you go into a strange area without a compass you should have your head examined. Trouble is, you won't be able to see a doctor unless you find your way out. You can establish one direction with a watch if you hold the watch's face up with the hour (small) hand pointing at the sun. One-half the distance between the hour hand and twelve o'clock will be due south. If you can't see the sun, there's the old

gambits about moss growing on the north side of trees, and heaviest limb and foliage growth being on the south. But in a region cut by deep gullies and unusual local conditions, this doesn't always apply.

If lost in the woods, don't panic. I know of a youngster who lost his life on a mountainside in winter because he panicked and started to follow a creek *upstream*. A moment's sober reflection would've told him the creek was crossed by several roads and trails down the mountain. In fact, about 5 miles away the stream entered the sea.

You can avoid going in circles by "lining out" through the bush. To do this you line up three or four trees in a straight line. Before passing the last two, line up some more ahead. In some cases, you might have to wait until help comes to you. The universal "lost" signal is three shots fired in succession. Wait a bit, and then fire three more. When *you* hear a "lost" signal, two quick shots is the proper reply.

Three smoke columns is another distress signal. If fire season is still on, one good fire will generally bring a forestry plane or a ranger for a looksee. Light it at sunrise on a high ground and the smoke column will go straight up so it's visible for miles. Your relations with the forestry people will be pleasanter if you can show a campfire permit when they arrive.

THE best equipment you can carry into the woods is common sense and an observant eye. To this I would add a respect for the creatures you are hunting, and the laws which are designed to keep them in plentiful supply. A good hunter makes every effort to avoid crippling game. If he wounds his quarry, he tries his best to recover it. A game bird should always be shot on the wing, and hunted with a dog so cripples can be easily recovered. Hunters who "ground swat" their birds and pit-lamp deer aren't sportsmen, they're game hogs.

They're the same people who shoot farm animals, leave stock gates open and even pull up fence posts to make a fire. Because they have made a habit of being irresponsible, most gun accidents can also be laid at their door.

In one part of the country last season, a party of bush camp workers set off for a week end hunt liberally stocked with booze. Come Monday, two of them were brought back with gun wounds. Two hunters downed before a single game animal in the area had been shot! If you bring something along to "take the nip out of the air" leave it alone until the day's hunting is over and the guns have been cleaned and put away.

Winchester's general manager, Lowell Krieg, put it nicely when he said, "A gun never killed anyone, robbed a bank or molested a defenseless individual. It is an inanimate object that is as harmless as a lump of metal until the moment a human being provides the energy to give it action." V



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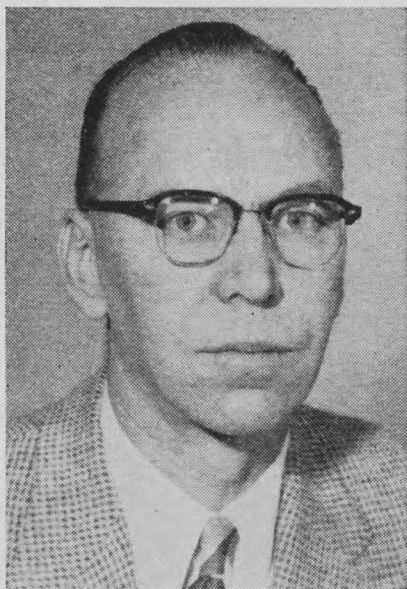
What's Happening

(Continued from page 8)

recognized. The College will be presented with a plaque acknowledging its “contribution to the preparation of Franklyn H. Theakston for outstanding achievement.” ✓

ANDERSON NAMED DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH

Walton J. Anderson assumed the duties of Director of Research of the newly formed Agricultural Economics Research Council of Canada on September 1. He was formerly Professor and Chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics at



Walton J. Anderson

the University of British Columbia. He will head up a long range independent research program in agricultural economics and rural sociology in Canada.

Dr. Anderson is a native of Dubuc, Sask. He holds degrees from both the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Chicago, and has completed post-doctorate studies at Queen's University and the University of North Carolina. He is a highly trained economist with broad experience in teaching and research. His research includes studies on land classification and rural zoning, farm family business arrangements, productivity of labor in Canadian agriculture, farm marketing (especially of whole milk), and the role of food as an instrument for international economic development. He has been much in demand as a lecturer on farm policy throughout Canada.

Anderson became well known in farm circles for his work as Economic Consultant to the Royal Commission into B.C.'s Milk Industry, and as a lecturer at the Western Canadian Farm Readers' Conferences. He is a past-president of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, Canadian Agricultural Economics Society and B.C. Natural Resources Conference. ✓

SASKATCHEWAN TO GET VETERINARY COLLEGE

The Hon. I. C. Nollet, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, has announced that the University of Saskatchewan Saskatoon campus has been chosen for the proposed location for a Western Canada veterinary college. This site was selected

by a committee made up of Dr. J. A. Henderson, formerly of the Ontario Veterinary College, and the deans of agriculture of the four western universities. The Committee was established in July at the time of the meeting of the provincial ministers of agriculture, who agreed to accept the committee's recommendation. The Saskatchewan Government has placed \$1 million in trust with the University of Saskatchewan to be used for the construction of the Veterinary College, and the Federal Government has pledged financial support as well. ✓

MANITOBA CROP INSURANCE CLIMBS

The total liability of the Manitoba Crop Insurance Corporation increased to over \$12 million this year from last year's total of \$9.7 million. Close to 5,200 farmers have insured 875,000 acres of crop in 1963, paying \$800,000 in premiums for this coverage. In addition, the Federal Government pays 20 per cent of the premium cost, bringing the total premiums to about \$1 million. ✓

IMPORT CONTROL ON TURKEYS LIFTED

The Federal Government removed the import restrictions on turkeys coming into Canada effective August 21. The announcement was made by Trade Minister Mitchell Sharp.

The import restrictions on turkeys, which took the form of quotas, were imposed in mid-1957. Recently, the annual quota has been 4 million pounds. In 1962, about 2.5 million pounds of turkeys were imported into Canada under permit. ✓

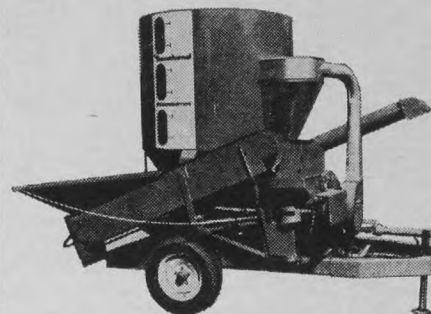
AUSTRALIAN VISITOR



Australian farmer Thomas à Beckett paid a visit recently to the Calgary Stockyards. Mr. à Beckett, who raises sheep, cattle and wheat at Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, is interested in Canadian cattle marketing methods. In Australia, cattle are still sold on a “per head” basis. While visiting Canada Mr. à Beckett has seen grain company and Wheat Board officials. Back home he is one of two farmer-members of the New South Wales Grain Elevator Board. Left to right: George Winkelaar, manager, Alberta Livestock Co-operative; Frank Jacobs, editor of “Canadian Cattleman,” Fred Bell, secretary Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association, and Mr. à Beckett. ✓

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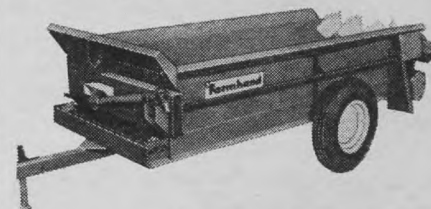
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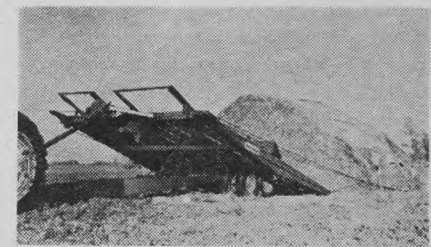
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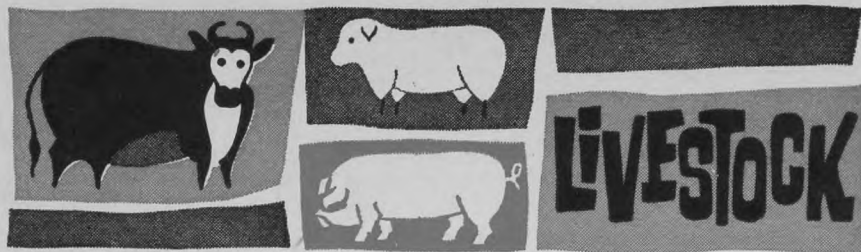
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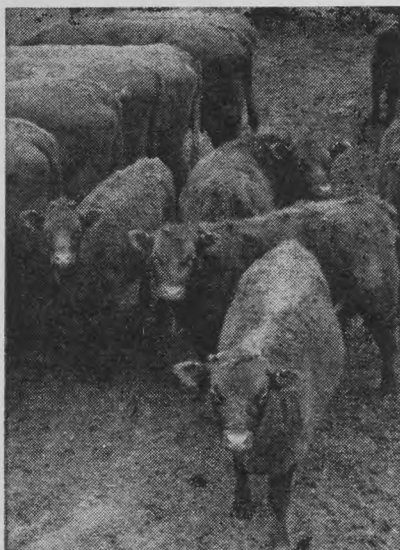
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What About Fall Calving?

RESearcher Bill Jordan of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, put a group of Shorthorn cows on a fall calving program to study the pros and cons.

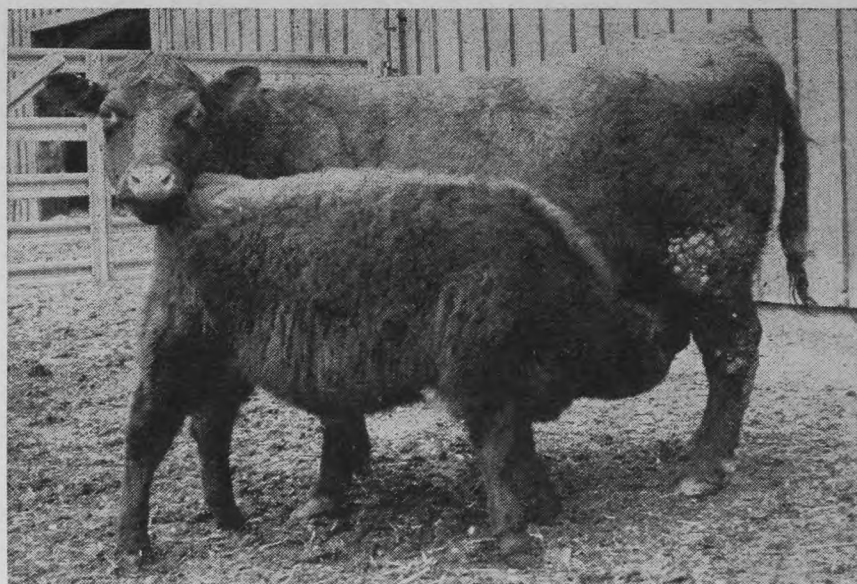


Fall-born calves pictured this spring. Their dams got no oats, and only a limited ration of hay and corn silage. Both cows and calves thrived.

So far he sees several advantages. Cows coming off pasture in the fall are in good physical condition for calving and supervision of calving is made easy as calves are born in the barn. More time and labor is available during the winter to give the calves that little extra care. Also, fall-born calves don't have to fight the flies and heat until they are a little older. The well-grown calves will take the full flow of milk during the spring and early summer resulting in faster growth for the calves and less udder trouble for the cows.

Jordan also foresees some possible disadvantages. Cows must milk more months of the year and, after 2 or 3 years of it, this might take its toll. Conception may not be as good during the cold winter, and, then too, there may be a jump in feed requirements and cost for wintering the milking cow.

Here is how the program was set up. The bull was put with the herd in February so that calving would begin in November. The cows calved



This calf, photographed in April, was also born last fall. It grew fast on a dam that was full-fed hay and corn silage, and 4 lb. of oats a day.

in open loafing pens last fall (when the first group of calves were born under this program). Despite temperatures as low as 10 degrees below zero within the barn, the calves suffered no ill effects from the cold nor from the common calfhood ailments.

In addition to appraising fall freshening, the trial should point out approximately how much feed the cows require under such a program. The herd is divided into three sections during the winter. The first group gets all the hay and corn silage that they will eat (an average of about 11 pounds hay and 50

pounds corn silage per head) along with 4 pounds crushed oats. The second group gets no grain at all—just hay and silage formulated to give 15 per cent less total digestible nutrients than the first group; the third group, 30 per cent less than the first.

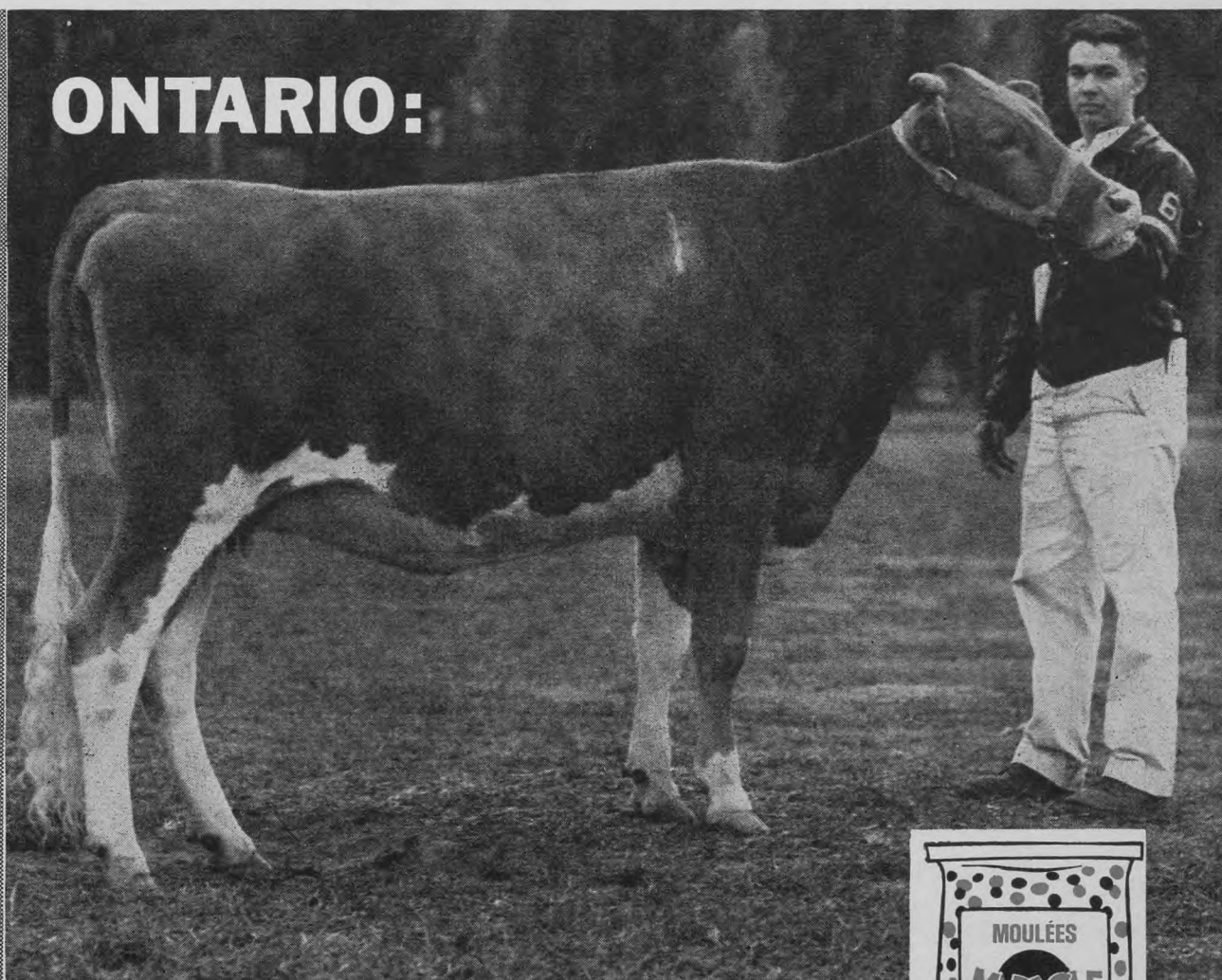
This spring all groups were turned out on the same pasture and calves were weaned in early August and then put on aftermath plus meal. In the fall they will have their final finish in dry lot (hay, silage and meal).

So far in this trial, all calves seem to be doing about equally well, even

successful
feeders
across
Canada
choose

MIRACLE

ONTARIO:



At the halter of Benbrook Travellers Oralee is James M. Brown's son George who helps operate the 465 acre Strathburn Farm on the Mississippi River at Almonte, Ontario.

Excellent as a three year old this heifer produced 10,913 lbs. of milk and 504 lbs. of fat giving her a B.C.A. of 154-142. She is typical of the Guernseys kept at Strathburn. The milking herd, which consists of 5 EX., 17 V.G. and 8 G.P. cows, is fed on Miracle 16% Dairy Pellets. Feed and service are both termed "Excellent" by owner James M. Brown.



those whose dams were wintered on the lower rations. Jordan sees the possibility of getting last fall's crop of calves to reach market finish (850-900 lb.) by Christmas, or soon after. Normal success has been obtained in getting the cows in calf during 2 years of winter breeding. Even the cows on the low ration wintered well.—D.R.B. V

Leanest, Not Tastiest, Pork Wanted

RESEARCH studies show that some pork is more tender, juicy, and flavorful than other pork, but according to Dr. R. H. Ingram of the Ontario Agricultural College, very few of these differences can be picked out by casual observation. Only one characteristic that the consumer can see, has been definitely associated with the palatability of pork. This is marbling, or the mixture of fat within the lean. Marbled pork is more tender and flavorful and much juicier than unmarbled pork, Dr. Ingram reports, and best of all, it is not closely associated with backfat thickness.

There is a catch, though. Consumer preference tests have shown that consumers select lean, unmarbled pork in preference to marbled pork that has the same external fat trim and sells at the same price. Consumers select pork cuts with the least seam fat between the muscles, which of course cannot be trimmed in most cases. Consumers want lean pork. As a result, Dr. Ingram suggests, the task facing producers is simply to produce lean pork. Consumers don't want any other kind.—D.R.B. V

Sweet Clover Disease in Cattle

SWEET clover disease is a condition that occurs in cattle being fed sweet clover that has undergone a chemical change in storage. The disease causes blood to lose its clotting ability, and as a result, affected livestock may die from internal bleeding or they may bleed to death from minor injuries.

According to specialists at the Manitoba Provincial Veterinary Laboratory, the chemical change often occurs when sweet clover is

stacked in a high moisture condition. In such cases a material in the sweet clover called coumarin, changes to dicoumarin. It is the dicoumarin that suppresses the clotting factor in the blood. Dicoumarin can develop in a stack that shows no obvious signs of spoilage.

The disease may develop suddenly or very slowly in livestock fed sweet clover. Some of the symptoms are rapid pulse, rapid breathing, general anemia causing paleness in lining of mouth and eyelids, general weakness, staggering, and eventually death.

Livestock and veterinary specialists say the best way to correct the condition is to use roughage other than sweet clover. If a supply of sweet clover hay is known to cause sweet clover disease it can still be used as long as it makes up no more than one-third of the total roughage ration. As an alternative, sweet clover may be fed as the sole roughage for a period of 10 days to 2 weeks, then a grass hay should be fed for a similar period, the specialists said. V

Lambs Gained On Treated Pasture

IN tests at the federal experimental farm at Lennoxville, Que., an average of 606 pounds of lamb gain per acre was produced annually on fertilized grass pasture—46 per cent

more than on non-fertilized. The tests were carried out in 1961 and 1962.

The nitrogen-fertilized pasture carried more animals per acre than the other—17 to 12.

Cost of the fertilizer amounted to 8 cents for each extra pound of lamb produced, reports Dr. C. D. T. Cameron.

The animals were grazed on timothy seeded in 1960. Weeds were controlled by annual spraying with 2,4-D.

In the spring of both years, nitrogen—in the form of ammonium nitrate—was applied at the rate of 100 pounds per acre.

Suffolk lambs, weaned at 10 months, were used in the tests. V

Shade Helped Increase Gains

INCREASED gains and feed efficiency were obtained from steers on irrigated pastures when shade was provided during summer months, say researchers at the Canada Agriculture Research Station, Lethbridge, Alta.

This is the result of a study conducted at the Station to measure the effect of shade on gains of beef cattle. The cattle were fattened on irrigated pastures with a full feed of barley. Sixteen head of yearling Hereford steers averaging 547 pounds were divided into two groups and placed on adjoining irrigated pastures from June 1 to September 1. During this 92-day period both groups were fed rolled barley in increasing amounts until they were receiving 12 pounds per head daily. This level was maintained during the last 45 days of the experiment.

The first pasture contained a 12 x 40-foot pole-type shed, with a plywood roof, open on the east and south, but enclosed with a snow fence on the west and north sides. There was no shade provided in the second pasture.

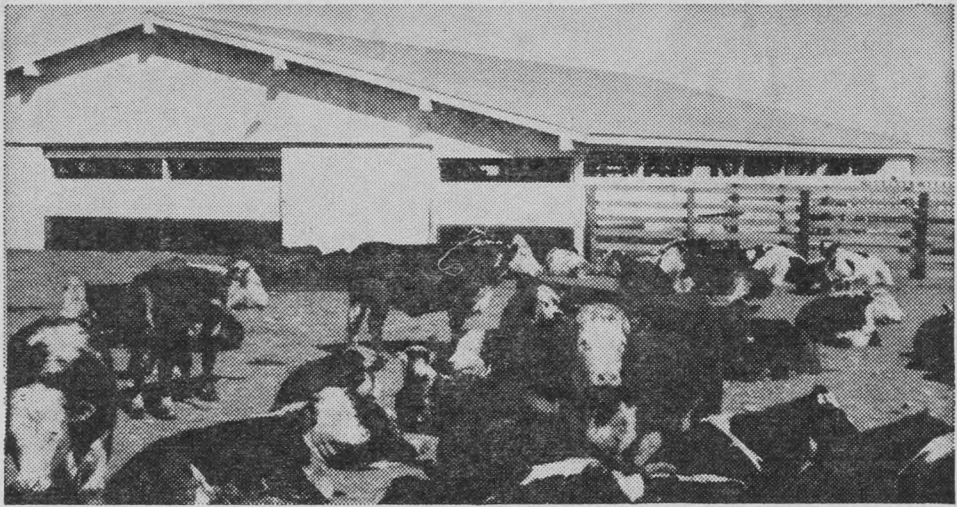
The average gain per steer for the non-shaded group was 210 pounds while that for the shaded group was 250 pounds for the grazing period or an increase of .43 pound per head per day. It was found that steers with shade required 2.8 pounds of barley per pound of gain, compared with 3.3 pounds for those without shade. Whether this occurred because of lowered grass intake or from heat stress is not known. V

NEWS FOR SWINE BREEDERS
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PAGE
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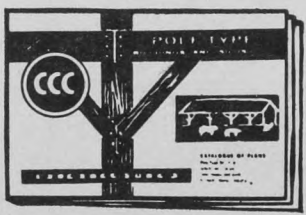
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Restricted Feeding Trials

TREATMENT GROUPINGS	No.	Average Daily Gain (lb.)	Feed/Pig Daily (lb.)	Feed/lb. Gain	Average Dressing %	Av. Depth Shoulder Fat (ins.)	Grades	Profit Head (\$)
Wheat-barley ration	32	1.55	6.5	4.19	77	1.8	A : 8 : B : 21 : Hy. : 3	8.47
Oat basal ration	32	1.50	6.4	4.27	76	1.7	13 : 18 : 0	8.43
Restricted feeding	32	1.34	5.6	4.21	76	1.7	15 : 15 : 1	8.83
Full-fed	32	1.71	7.2	4.25	77	1.8	6 : 24 : 2	8.07
Marketed at:-								
180 (lb.)	16	1.45	6.3	4.30	75	1.7	7 : 9 : 0	7.28
195 (lb.)	16	1.61	6.5	4.05	76	1.7	7 : 9 : 0	9.00
210 (lb.)	16	1.54	6.5	4.22	77	1.8	7 : 9 : 0	9.89
225 (lb.)	16	1.48	6.5	4.36	78	1.9	0 : 13 : 3	7.64

AN experiment designed to assess the economic aspects of restricting the daily feed allowance of pigs during the finishing period is underway at the Experimental Farm, Melfort, Sask. Two different finishing rations are used and the effects of four marketing weights on carcass grades and net returns are being studied. To date 64 pigs have been marketed. Half of the pigs received a ration containing 95 per cent wheat and barley while the remainder received a ration containing 50 per cent oats and 44 per cent barley and wheat. Half the pigs on each ration were full-fed while half were restricted to about 80 per cent of that consumed by the full-fed pigs. Within each of the four groups, one-quarter of the pigs were marketed at 180, 195, 210 and 225 pounds.

During the experiment grade A carcasses were selling at \$25 per 100, B's at \$24 and Heavies at \$22.

In the calculation of profit, "labor and housing" was charged at 3 cents per day regardless of method of feeding. On this basis restricted feeding yielded about 75 cents per pig more than full feeding and resulted in two and a half times as many A grades. While profit per pig was similar on the two rations, the use of the oat based ration resulted in about 50 per cent more grade A carcasses. Restricted feeding of the wheat-barley ration tripled A grades as compared to full feeding; restricted feeding of the oat ration slightly more than doubled the number of A grades.

In this test the profit per pig was reduced when they were shipped at 180 or 225 pounds. Shipping the longer, leaner types at 210 and the shorter, thicker types at the 190 to 195 pound weight range would appear to be most desirable from the standpoint of maximizing carcass quality and profit.

Don't Overlook D.E.S.

FEEDING trials at the Ontario Agricultural College on the use of D.E.S. (diethylstilbestrol) as a growth stimulant indicate it is one practice beefmen can't afford to overlook.

Several years of trials, carried out by Dr. Tom Burgess, indicate a 22 per cent increase in gain (an extra half pound per day) for steers implanted or fed D.E.S. as compared to those without. More important, costs per pound of gain are cut by 13 per cent. It is Dr. Burgess' experience that buyers don't discriminate against treated steers.

Dr. Burgess suggests several points to watch when the hormone is used. It is best to separate steers from heifers. Also, he has noticed that one or two per cent of the steers

might be particularly sensitive to the hormone, and these may take on such characteristics as high tail heads.

When implants are used, their effects last for only about 120 to 150 days. If steers are to be carried longer, or if implanted steers are moved from grass into the feedlot, they should be reimplanted, because gains will slow down when the implant is exhausted.

Five Pig Rations Compared

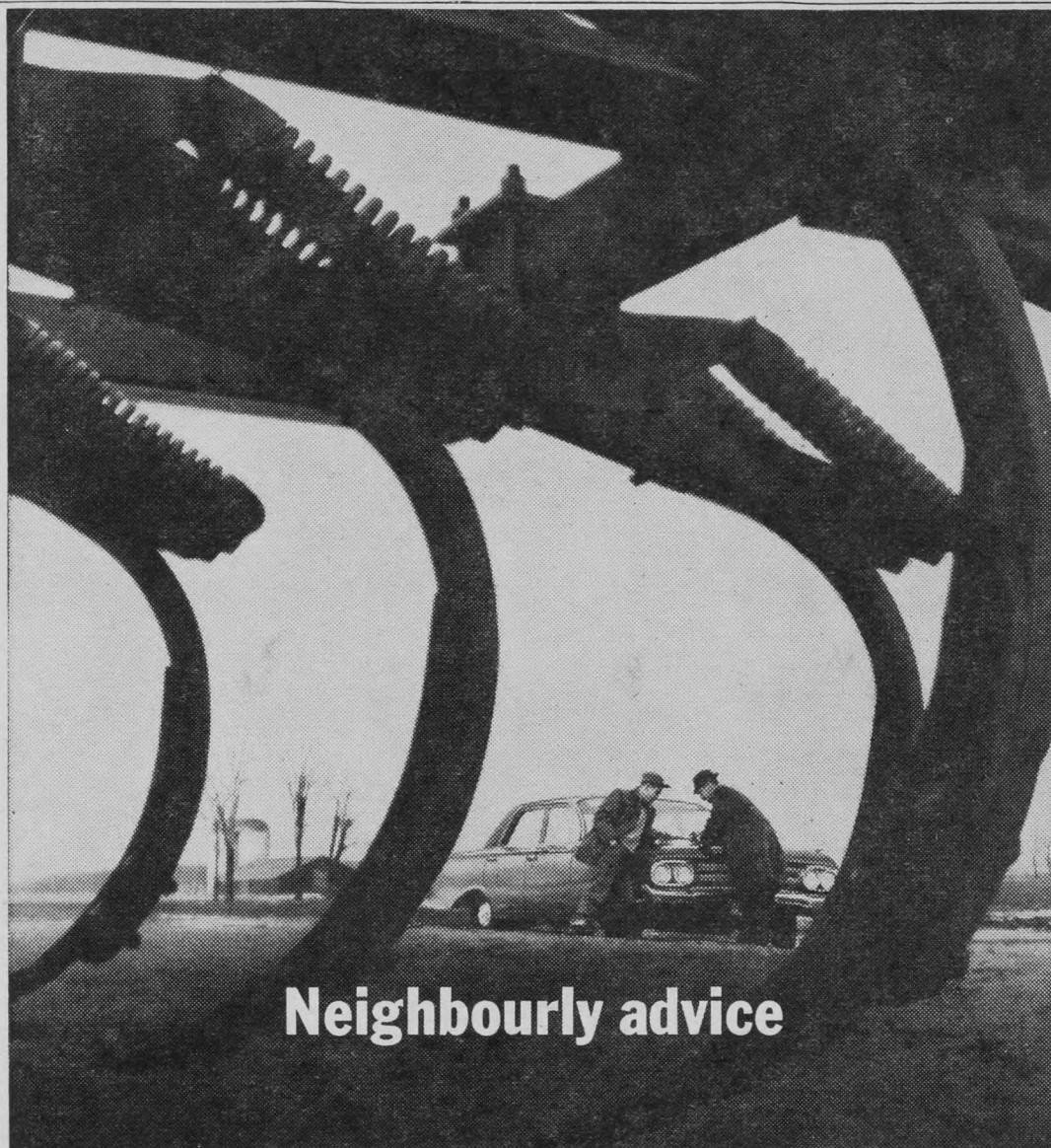
PIGS need extra calcium, phosphorus, vitamins and antibiotics for a balanced feed. J. G. Norrish of the Ontario Agricultural College reports an experiment in which 30

weanling pigs were divided into 5 groups. Each group had a different ration, as follows: 1, all oats; 2, all barley; 3, all wheat; 4, all tankage; 5, all ROP ration.

The ROP ration was 5 parts barley, 3 parts oats, 2 parts wheat, and 300 lb. of 42 per cent protein supplement per ton, plus vitamins, antibiotics, calcium and phosphorus.

The oat-fed pigs made 83 per cent grade A but took 26 days longer than the ROP-fed pigs to finish, and needed 39 lb. more feed to put on 100 lb. gains. The others, with the exception of those on ROP ration, fell drastically in carcass score. Here are the figures:

	Barley	Oats	Wheat	Corn	ROP
Days on feed	108	120	125	134	94
Daily gain	1.40	1.26	1.22	1.14	1.60
Feed/cwt. gain	358	369	393	332	330
Carcass score	54	83	47	71	82



Neighbourly advice

From the man who knows farming—the man at the bank that helps your farm business grow!

Your local Bank of Commerce manager knows a great deal about the business of farming as well as banking. That's part of his job. That's why he can be such a great help to you in operating your farm business. Out at your place or in his office, you'll find that he is worth talking to—he understands the business aspects of farming. Behind him, at Head

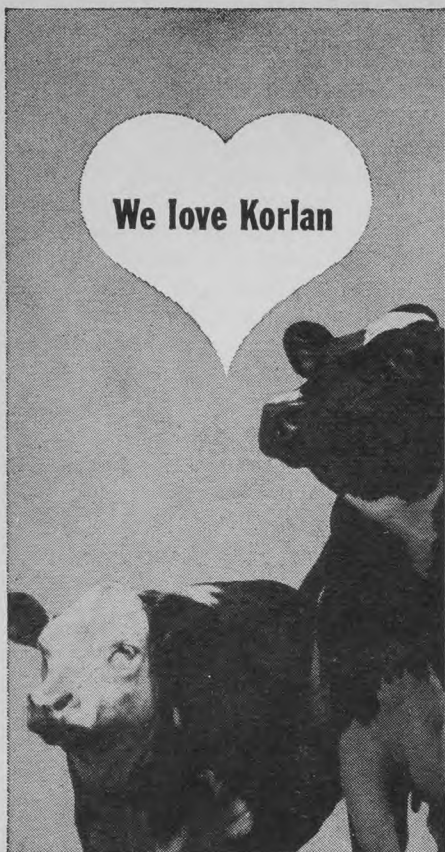
Office, he has the services of a specialized Agricultural Department for professional advice and information.

Get to know your local Commerce manager. Talk over your improvement and development plans with him. His knowledge and experience could be important to the profit picture of your farm.

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an instant diluted spray of residual insecticide. No mixing necessary. For milking animals, use special formula Korlan Dairy Cattle Spray. Cattle love Korlan... You'll love Korlan... Everyone will love Korlan — except insects! Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited. Vancouver-Calgary-Winnipeg-Sarnia Toronto-Montreal-Saint John.



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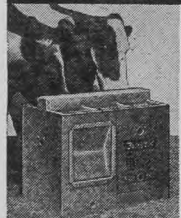
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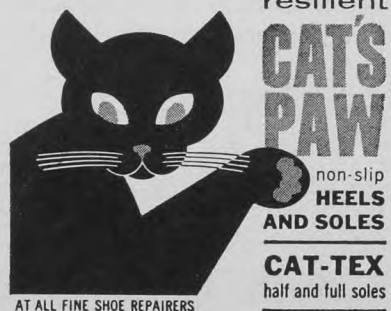
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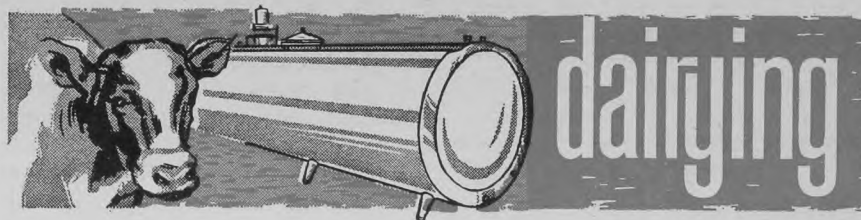
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NEWS FOR DAIRYMEN
SEE RED CEDAR SHINGLE STORY

PAGE
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AT ALL FINE SHOE REPAIRERS



Turkey Grower Diversifies with Dairy Cows



Some of the goodlooking Fawcett cows. The corner of his dairy barn is at left, while the new milkhouse can be seen to extend from it at the rear.

THREE years ago, Grant Fawcett bought three Holstein heifer calves at a community sale he attended. It was a spur-of-the-moment decision. He thought a few dairy cows could provide a hobby, a change of pace, from his turkey enterprise. He grows out 12,000 meat birds a year, as well as handling a 700-hen breeder flock on his 50-acre farm at Forest, Ont.

But profits have been slim in the turkey business in recent years, and to take off some of that financial pressure, Grant has turned to his Holsteins. He has added more animals. Last year he built a cow stable which handles 12 cows in the row

It is indicated that Grant has found some useful features about a dairy herd. His milk goes to the concentrated market. But even at prices prevailing there, he and his wife say the cows are worthwhile. The regular milk cheque coming in every 2 weeks pays day-to-day expenses. It supplements the turkey cheques that are bigger, but come less frequently.—D.R.B.

Ear Corn Good—If They Eat Enough

DAIRYMEN using ensiled ear corn as a concentrate should keep a close watch on how much their cows eat, according to the research at the University of Wisconsin's Marshfield Branch Experiment Station.

Howard Larsen and R. F. Johannes report that some cows don't like the ensiled ear corn, and may not eat enough to keep up production. They say it was 15 to 20 per cent less acceptable than dry corn and oats concentrate.

Records of winter feeding results indicate that the ensiled ear corn is equal to corn-oats for cows that will eat enough. A farmer can use quite a bit of ensiled ear corn this way, if he makes sure that cows refusing the feed get dry concentrate to make up for it.

Of the 40 cows in the Marshfield herd, 18 refused to eat at least half a pound of the ensiled ear corn offered to them for five consecutive days. Seven cows turned down a similar offering of corn-oats concentrate.

This was in a "switchback" experiment, where the two feeds were tried on the same cows at different times.

Larsen and Johannes also tested low-moisture silage made from emer-



Grant Fawcett with herd. He began with few cows as hobby, now treats dairying as a worthwhile enterprise.

of stanchions along one side. He plans to add 12 more stanchions on the other side, quite soon. This summer he built a new milk house which will hold a bulk tank. He also bought another 116 acres of land. His hobby, in fact, is becoming a full-scale farm enterprise now.

gency crops. A soybean-millet mixture, cut in the vegetative stage (showing first development of beans on lower part of soybean plants), was reasonably acceptable. Oats haylage cut from flower to early dough stage was acceptable when it was fed along with a higher quality forage such as good hay. Cows liked it quite well, but it should not be the only roughage fed, since it doesn't seem to measure up to good grass silage. ✓

A More Complete Report for D.H.I.A. Members

MEMBERS of Dairy Herd Improvement Associations in Ontario always have received annual reports each year showing the actual number of pounds of milk and butterfat produced by each cow in the herd. The trouble was that this information had limited value. Records weren't corrected for age. It was difficult or impossible to compare various cows in a meaningful way. Who could tell whether a 2-year-old heifer producing 10,000 pounds of milk was better or worse than a 5-year-old cow with 13,000-pound record. Individual cow records and herd averages could also be biased because of age.

Well, these weaknesses have been largely overcome with the addition of two new pieces of information to each report.

The first one is this: In addition to reporting the actual production of each cow, the record has been converted to a Breed Class Average (B.C.A.). This means that each record is compared to the average production record of all cows that began their lactations at the same age. It's a program that has been used for several years with purebred cattle on R.O.P. test. Now the same B.C.A. program (and the same B.C.A. standards too) are being used with D.H.I.A. members.

This information will give D.H.I.A. members a better method of evaluating their herds and comparing one cow with another. It will help purebred breeders, and A.I. units too, in comparing various herd sires. It allows them to compare the daughters of one bull against those of another in a meaningful way.

IN addition to reporting these B.C.A. figures this year, Dr. Clare Rennie, who is in charge of the Livestock Records Laboratory at the O.A.C., explains that D.H.I.A. statements go one step further this year. They express each cow's B.C.A. value for milk, as a deviation from the herd average. It means that a dairyman can tell at a glance whether the cows in his herd are above or below average, and by how much. It provides a simple method any dairyman can use in culling his herd.

Explains Dr. Rennie: "Any cow that is 20 per cent below herd average should be culled out. On the other hand, any cow that is 25 per cent above herd B.C.A. is an outstanding cow, good enough, perhaps,

to become the dam of a future herd sire."

This deviation-from-herd-average figure provides a much better means of ranking cows within a herd, than through actual production records, or even through B.C.A. records. In comparing animals in different herds it is more useful again.

Here is why. Management and level of feeding may be excellent in one herd, poor in another. As a result, any cow would produce more milk in one than the other. However, if a cow is 25 per cent above herd average in one herd, she is an unusually good cow. She will likely do just about as well in any other herd. If she is 20 per cent below herd average in one herd, she will probably do as badly in any other.

"This is a new approach to reporting dairy cattle records," Dr.

Rennie states. "But it's a method that is beginning to catch on in the United States. It should be of real value here too." ✓

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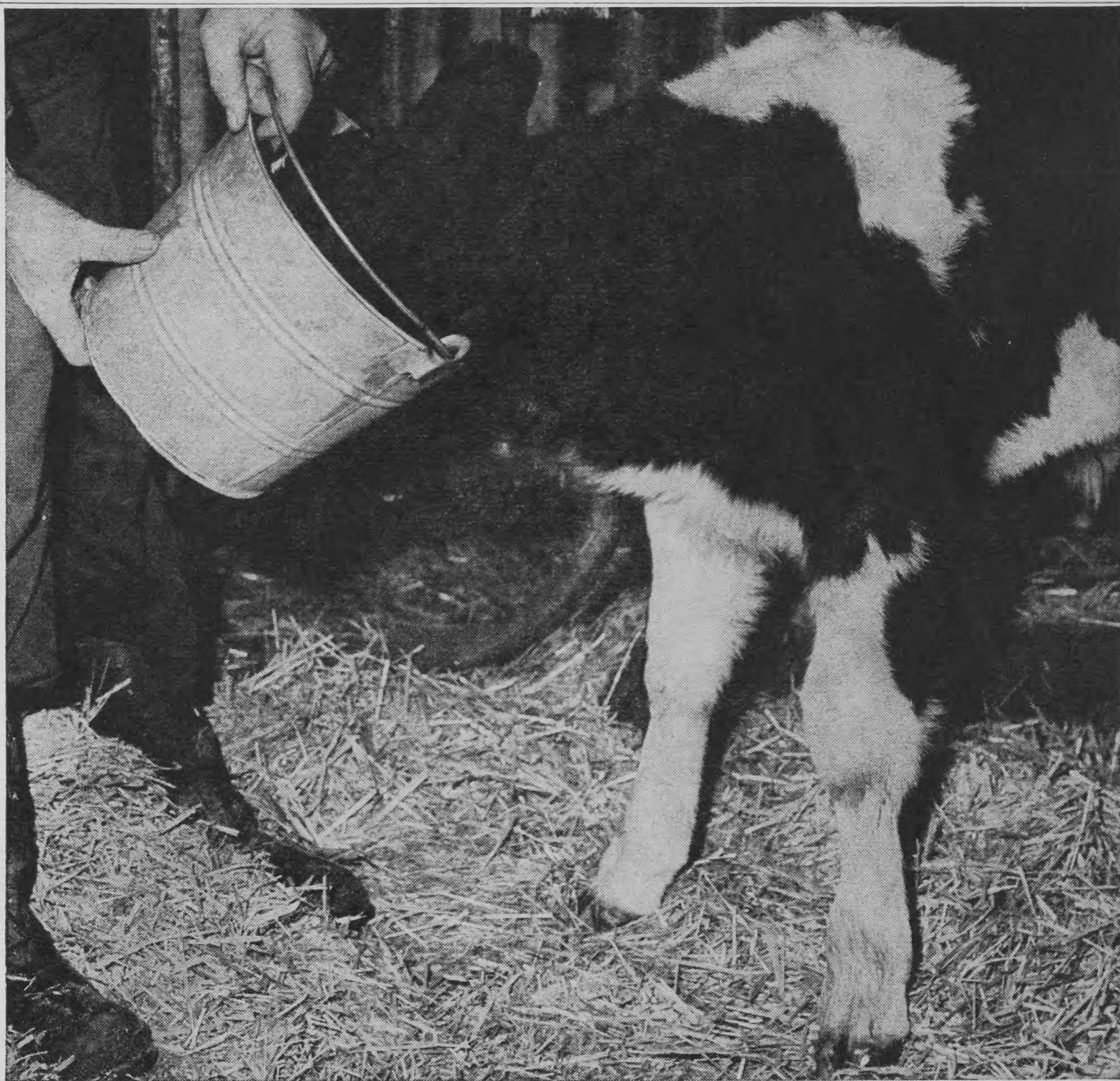
PRESERVING milk by freezing could increase fluid milk sales in Canada, predicts, R. P. Dixon, Supervisor of Dairy Cattle Improvement with the Alberta Department of Agriculture. Experiments with frozen milk are presently being carried out both in Canada and Britain.

Scientists working on the project say that when thawed, the milk is identical to fresh milk and even forms a cream line on the container. Milk quality is said to be superior to that of canned or pasteurized milk. ✓

Extra Care Needed in Summer

DAIRYMEN should take extra care in cooling and storing milk during summer to ensure high quality cream and milk products reach the consumer, says G. A. MacAllister, Supervisor, Dairy Factory Inspection with the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

He points out that bacteria are activated to a much greater extent at high temperatures, and, depending on their intensity can cause rapid deterioration of the raw product. This bacterial growth can be controlled and the milk quality retained by cooling the milk to 50 degrees Fahrenheit after it comes from the cow. Cream should be cooled to the same temperature as soon as it is separated, he said. ✓



Photographed at Master Feeds Research Farm

Calves Don't Know the Difference

Experienced dairymen who have visited the Master Feeds Research Farm, have not been able to see any difference between calves raised on Master Milk Replacer and calves raised on whole milk. To decide which to use, you merely have to determine which is cheaper in your particular milk marketing situation. One pound of Milk Replacer (dry) mixed with 9 lbs. of water makes 10 lbs. of "milk" that is equal to 10 lbs. of whole milk.

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POULTRY

Turkeys on Range

TURKEYS reared on range generally will remain healthier and grow faster if the range has an abundance of succulent young greenfeed. In addition to this, it has been estimated that savings of 10 to 20 per cent in feed can be gained when good greenfeed is maintained throughout the entire growing season.

R. M. Blakely, poultry specialist at the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., says it is important to note that greenfeed is nutritionally valuable only when it is young, succulent, and growing rapidly. Mature greenfeed is of little value to poultry. Under the semi-arid conditions of much of the Prairies, this condition generally prevails from early July onward unless irrigation is provided.

The ideal range consists of a permanent pasture seeded to a mixture of grasses and legumes. Even under

these conditions, however, it is necessary to rotate the shelters and feeders over the entire area so that the plants are not killed out in any one location. The type of mixture used will depend on whether or not the area is to be irrigated, as well as the soil type and climatic zone.

Annual cereals can be used for greenfeed but they generally do not last throughout the season. Cereal mixtures should consist of fall rye, fall wheat, spring wheat, oats, and barley, mixed and seeded in the spring. The birds should not be allowed on it until a good heavy growth has been established.

Low-lying areas can be seeded to Dwarf Essex rape. This is best seeded in 30- to 40-inch rows and should be given one or two cultivations between the rows. An acre or two of this biennial rape will provide a tremendous amount of late summer and fall pasture. The birds should be kept away from it until it is at least 18 inches high. It will then provide excellent greenfeed when all other sources may be gone, he said. ✓

New Poult Disease

A NEW disease in turkey poults, which made its appearance in Alberta for the first time in 1962, has been diagnosed again this year in early hatchings.

It is known as transmissible enteritis and was responsible for the largest single loss of poults in that province last year. Some producers lost 100 per cent of their poults within 5 days of hatching.

According to Dr. H. C. Carlson, poultry pathologist in the Alberta Veterinary Service Branch, birds contracting the disease become dehydrated, consume excessive amounts of water, and appear sensitive to chilling.

"Fairly effective treatment with broad spectrum antibiotics in drinking water is possible, provided it is administered early in the disease cycle," he said.

He adds that the disease may be confused with other turkey poult diseases, and advises farmers with poult mortality problems to submit specimens to their local veterinary pathology laboratory. ✓

Eggs Lost In Random Mating

UNLESS you want fairly heavy losses in egg production, don't continue random mating within a

flock for more than three generations, says A. P. Piloski of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, Sask.

He compared records of two strains of Leghorns, which were reproduced without selection for five generations, and those of selected stock. The random matings showed a decline of 25 eggs per bird, with the greatest decreases in the later generations. Body weights decreased by about 5 ounces, and the period between hatching and commencement of laying increased by about 2 weeks.

Another effect of the random mating was to increase mortality in the flock by about 5 per cent. ✓

Environment Control for Hens

ACCORDING to Engineer Jack Turnbull of Ridgetown, Ont., hens will lay even when temperatures in the laying pens are very low, or very high, but they won't lay profitably.

Tests have shown that egg production is highest at 55 degrees, and that feed conversion is satisfactory between 45 and 80 degrees.

Temperatures between 45 degrees and 70 degrees give the best combination of high egg production, and good feed conversion. In other words, they give the best profits. Hens lose appetites, and egg production slumps in hot periods.

Turnbull says it's not practical to provide extra heat for winter, or refrigeration for summer. But satisfactory conditions can be achieved by providing *well-insulated buildings, automatically ventilated by a system of fans and air-openings.* ✓

Pelleting Pays with Turkey Feed

DON LUCKHAM of the Western Ontario Agricultural School reports turkeys fed pelleted rations from 8 weeks old, until 24 weeks old, had a better feed conversion by half a pound, than those fed the same ration in mash form. This was more than enough to pay the cost of pelleting, he said.

Master Feeds Limited reports similar results, from trials at its demonstration farm. Tom turkeys fed pellets out-gained those on mash by a full pound, at 20 weeks of age, and showed improved feed conversion of more than a pound. Differences were less pronounced for turkey hens. ✓

"GILLETT'S helps take care of our disease worries"

Sanders Poultry Farms Ltd., Cloverdale, B.C. are the distributors of Shaver Starcross chicks for the Fraser Valley.

In hatching 300,000 valuable chicks annually, cleanliness is uppermost in the minds of Sid Sanders and son Mickey.

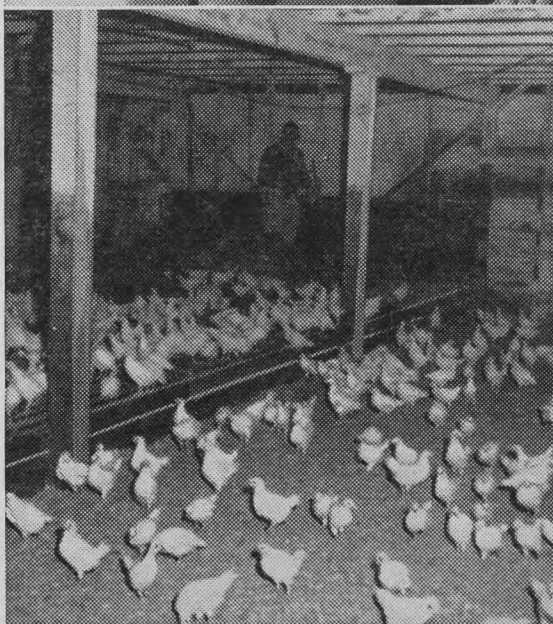
"Gillett's Lye plays an important role in our hatchery business," says Sid. "Particularly in the rearing pens where ready-to-lay pullets are raised. You need have little worry about disease and parasites if you use plenty of Gillett's Lye. Just follow the directions."

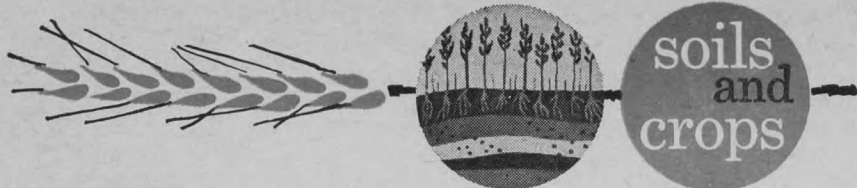
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Irrigated Pasture Needs Fertilizer

NITROGEN and phosphorus fertilizers are both needed for high pasture returns under irrigation, according to K. K. Krogman of the Soils Section, Research Station, Lethbridge.

A 3-year study there showed that phosphorus alone proved of little help, he says. In fact, returns, when only phosphorus was applied, proved less than without fertilizer. When nitrogen as well as phosphorus was added the picture changed completely. Satisfactory yields resulted and the practice proved highly profitable.

The grass mixture contained orchard grass 7 lb., brome grass 7 lb., and creeping red fescue 4 lb. There was no clover present. Four cuttings were made in each of the 3 years of study. The phosphorus was applied in the spring. The nitrogen was applied in 4 equal parts; in spring and after each of the first three cuttings.

Yield increases rose markedly with nitrogen and phosphorus use. Without fertilizer, 1/2 ton of dry matter per acre was harvested. With application of 375 lb. nitrogen and 100 lb. phosphate (P205), 4 tons of dry matter per acre resulted.

As yield increased, water efficiency also increased. Water use decreased from 56 inches per ton of dry matter yield where no fertilizer was used to 8 inches per ton where these rates of fertilizer were applied.

With charges of 40¢ per acre inch for water, 12¢ a pound for nitrogen and 8¢ a pound for phosphate, and with hay valued at \$20.00 a ton, returns were as follows:

When no fertilizer was applied, returns balanced expenses. When phosphorus only was used, cost was greater than returns. With application of 100 lb. phosphate and 188 lb. nitrogen, net returns were \$12.50 per acre. But, with 100 lb. phosphate and 375 lb. nitrogen applied, returns of \$33.00 per acre resulted. Those were the average net returns per year over the 3-year period. ✓

Timing Important for Fall Wheat

WINTERKILLING of fall-sown wheat is greatly reduced if hardy varieties are sown in a firm seedbed at the proper time. Recent field experiments at the Lethbridge Research Station indicate that winterkilling can also be reduced by controlling common root rot, according to Dr. T. G. Atkinson and J. S. Horricks, plant pathologists there.

Last fall, Kharkov 22 M.C. and two less hardy winter wheats were sown on August 9 and 23 and September 6. Before seeding, half of

each plot was treated with a soil fumigant to control the fungi that cause common root rot of wheat. The other half was left untreated.

By the end of October, plants from the treated plots had less root rot than those growing in the untreated soil. More root rot developed in the August than in the September plantings.

This spring more plants, regardless of variety and date of planting, were alive and growing vigorously on the treated than on the untreated plots. Maximum survival was obtained with Kharkov 22 M.C. seeded on September 6 in treated soil. In this case, 75 per cent of the plants survived compared with only 41 per cent in untreated soil.

Root rot development in the fall is an important predisposing factor in the winterkilling of winter wheat, they said.

Seed treatment with a mercury-containing fungicide will kill root rot fungi on the seed and provide some protection from these fungi in the soil. Tests are underway at the station to find the most effective seed treatment to control root rot in fall-sown cereals.

Date of seeding is the most important single factor to be considered in reducing the effect of disease on winter survival. Since more root rot develops in earlier-seeded crops, winter wheat should not be sown before the recommended period. In southern Alberta, winter wheat generally develops maximum winterhardiness when sown during the first 2 weeks in September. Earlier seeding will increase winterkilling by reducing the inherent hardiness of the variety and by increasing root rot. In addition, crops sown earlier are more likely to become infected with wheat streak mosaic virus. Root rot and wheat streak mosaic not only increase winterkilling but also seriously decrease yields of surviving plants, they said. ✓

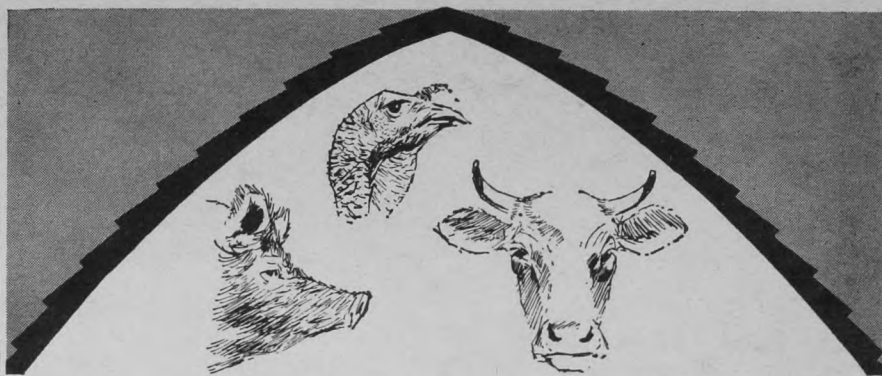
Hawksbeard Controlled

HAWKSBEARD in alfalfa is being effectively controlled in preliminary experiments at the University of Alberta.

One difficulty of controlling the weed has been that while 2,4-D gives some control in the early stages, the alfalfa may also be damaged. Little crop damage occurred, however, when 2,4-DB was used, and it is with this formulation that the trials are progressing.

Dr. W. H. Vanden Born of the Department of Plant Science started the trials last fall. In mid-September, he sprayed the plots with 2,4-DB at the rate of 24 ounces in 20 gallons of water per acre.

On June 4, hawksbeard plants on the untreated plots were 10 to 12



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inches high, and in bud. On the treated plots they were 2 to 3 inches tall and showed no sign of flowering. These plants were overwintered seedlings. They behave as winter annuals, says Dr. Vanden Born.

On June 26, he did some counting and figuring. The untreated plot (10 feet x 100 feet) then showed 90,000 hawksbeard plants in flower. On the

2,4-DB treated strip of similar size there were only 44 plants in bloom. Again, on the untreated plot the weeds averaged 22 inches high; on the treated plot the average was 4 inches.

Dr. Vanden Born points out that in mid-September, when the spraying was done, the alfalfa was fast approaching winter dormancy. This

may be one reason, he says, for lack of injury to the crop.

Although results are favorable, Dr. Vanden Born said this is a preliminary trial and confirmation will be sought in repeated experiments.

As well as 2,4-DB, he used two other chemicals. They were MCPB and a 15:1 mixture of MCPB and MCPA. These also were used at 24 ounces in 20 gallons of water per acre. Both gave good results but in these early trials 2,4-DB proved superior to either. V

Combined Pasture Trials Studied

USE of spring and fall pastures of crested wheatgrass and Russian wild rye to supplement brome-alfalfa apparently doesn't always pay off.

The 3-pasture system didn't increase per-acre beef yields in tests at the federal experimental farm at Melfort, Sask.

Results there are in contrast with those obtained in experiments at the Swift Current experimental farm. Beef production there was boosted 50 per cent by use of crested wheatgrass pastures in conjunction with those of native grass.

At Melfort, it was expected that crested wheatgrass and alfalfa for early spring grazing and Russian wild rye in the fall would produce higher and more uniform gains over an extended season.

Tests at Melfort showed that steers on continuously grazed brome-alfalfa pastures make about 75 per cent of their summer gain by the middle of the pasture season, reports Dr. S. E. Beacom. In 1960, continuously grazed brome-alfalfa produced an average of 401 pounds of beef per acre—30 pounds more per acre than obtained with the 3-pasture system.

While good daily gains were made by steers on Russian wild rye during the first fall, the pasture could not provide forage for as many animals as the brome-alfalfa, consequently, beef production was less.

In the dry years 1961 and 1962, average yearly gains were 210 lb. per acre on continuously grazed brome-alfalfa and 193 lb. with the 3-pasture system, here Russian wild rye was used for both spring and fall grazing.

Where a seed crop was removed from the Russian wild rye and the aftermath grazed in the fall, the 3-pasture system produced a gain of 133 pounds an acre.

Uniformity of weight gains throughout the grazing season was not improved by the multiple-pasture system, Dr. Beacom concludes. V

Wild Oats Should Be Germinated Now

THE potential source of a 1964 wild oat infestation is present on your farm now, says Larry W. Mitich, assistant agronomist, NDSU Extension Service.

"Much of the wild oat seed shatters before the small grains are harvested, and now is the time to attempt to germinate these seeds so the new plants can be killed before they mature a new seed crop.

"Germination of wild oats cannot be accomplished by early fall tillage, however. Most of the new crop of seed is dormant. Tillage at this time merely covers the seed and extends the dormancy."

Leaving the seeds on the surface during fall weather helps to break their dormancy, according to Mitich. Tillage can be done early next spring, the ideal time for wild oat germination. Seeds covered with a light tillage operation in the spring are likely to germinate.

Three or even more crops of wild oats can be sprouted and killed by early June, with proper spring tillage. Then, there is still time to plant a late crop in the field, or it can be summerfallowed.

"Cultivating the infested field in late September or early October is another way of preparing for early wild oat germination," the NDSU agronomist suggests. "This way the seeds remain on the surface during early fall weather, which helps to break their dormancy. Late fall tillage has an advantage because wet fields and busy spring work frequently prevents the job from being done early in the spring." V

Hopper Control Aid Developed

NEW control methods designed to meet the heavy grasshopper infestation in Saskatchewan last spring have been studied by entomologists. The latest is a "grasshopper embryo examination" project.

The project was headed by Dr. P. W. Reigert, Canada agriculture research station, Saskatoon, who instructed 10 Saskatchewan agricultural representatives in the new technique.

According to pest specialist Cliff Barrett, hopper egg pods were opened, the eggs put in javex to clear shells, and the embryo were then compared to a 17-stage development chart, which dates up to hatch period. The chart was developed by local entomologists.

By this means hatch dates were estimated and farmers ensured of a more effective cultural and chemical control program, by being able to undertake early control measures.

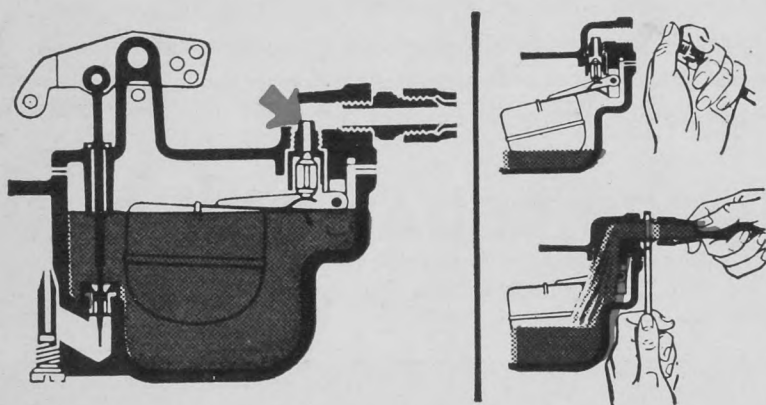
Mr. Barrett points out that the time of hatching depends entirely upon the temperature. If, for example, cooler weather should prevail, general 'hopper hatching is delayed.

He said the hatch is never uniform because 'hopper eggs may also be found in heavy or moist soil, or in sheltered places where hatching can be delayed.

The new embryo examination project enabled farmers to move at an earlier date against the 'hopper threat, and he stressed the vital importance of doing so. "In major outbreak areas it is most important to act at the earliest possible moment. There may be as many as 10,000 eggs per square foot, and 10,000 eggs per square yard is quite common. Chemical control is most effective while 'hoppers are still in the egg beds," he said. V

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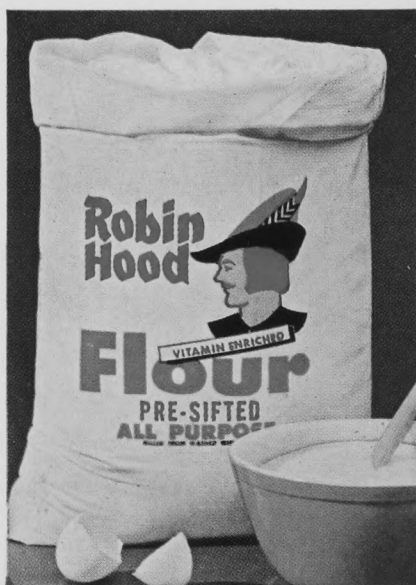
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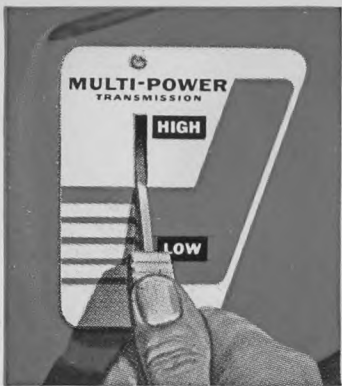


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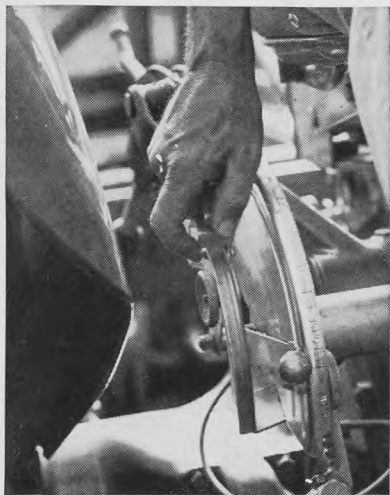
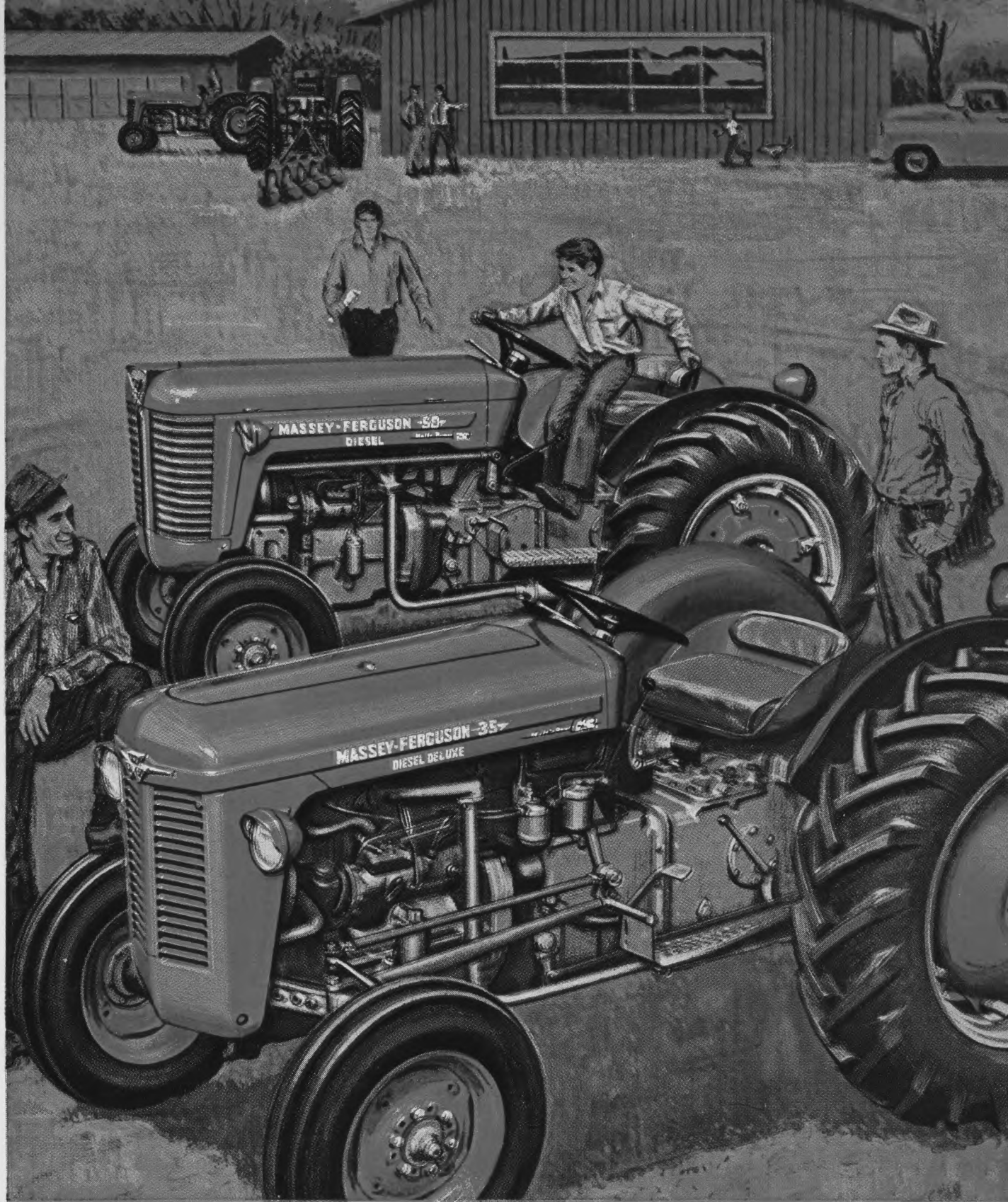


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Streambank a Good Utility Grass

STREAMBANK wheatgrass is recommended for grassing down problem areas such as drainage channels, school yards, roadside ditches, sports grounds, airstrips, machinery yards and steep slopes.

The grass is a native sodgrass which rapidly spreads by rhizomes.

It will produce a more complete ground cover and produce it faster than any other long-lived, dryland grass adapted to the West. It has excellent drought resistance and good winter hardiness and has performed well on both light and heavy soils.

In a test at the Experimental Farm, Melfort, where it was seeded in 36-inch rows to study its creeping habit and sod-forming potential it was found to be superior to brome grass,

creeping red fescue and couch grass. The rows of streambank had completely filled in to give a tough cover of turf over the entire area by the end of the second year. It produces a short fine top growth of low yield and therefore is of little value for either hay or pasture. In most cases, however, this characteristic is advantageous since mowing and other maintenance costs are reduced to a minimum. Early spring seeding is recommended providing a well prepared, weed-free seed bed is available. Where spring seeding is impractical, seeding should be done early enough in the fall to permit

good establishment before freeze-up. A rate of 20 lb. of seed per acre is suggested for most seedings. V

Control Cutworms Now

PROPER summerfallow methods at this time of year are important in controlling next year's cutworm infestation says Cliff Barrett, pest control officer, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. Egg laying in August and the first 2 weeks of September can be prevented by leaving fallow fields untouched during this period. This way a crust from rains which prevent moths from laying will be undisturbed. Livestock should also be kept off fields so protective crust will not be broken, he said.

To be effective, summerfallow fields should be tilled early to control weeds and not be cultivated during the August-September egg-laying period.

There may be times, due to rain, where cultivation for weed control has been delayed until August. Tillage during the August-September cutworm control period is justified if moisture losses from weeds are deemed to be greater than would be the cost of insecticide control for the pest, Mr. Barrett said. These fields would have to be watched closely in 1964 for cutworm damage.

Red-backed cutworm infestation control is the same with one exception. If weed growth develops in August it should be destroyed as moths of the red-backed cutworm usually lay in weedy summerfallow fields. V

Plowing Rejuvenates Brome

PLOWING brome sod every 4 years gave higher average seed yields than other tillage say researchers at the Canada Dept. of Agriculture Research Station, Saskatoon. Studies there also showed that the highest proportional increase in seed production resulted from a mid-September application of ammonium nitrate at a rate of 60 lb. per acre. V

Fence-line Weed Control

APPLICATION of total-vegetation-control herbicides, such as monuron, in a band one foot on either side of the fence, is the remedy suggested for keeping fence lines weed-free by agronomist W. L. Pringle of the CDA's Research Station at Kamloops, B.C.

Mix the chemical as directed on the label and apply in a drenching spray with garden sprayer or watering can. If broadleaf weeds are involved, add one ounce of 2,4-D to each five gallons of solution to effect a quicker kill.

Cost of such control is less than \$1 per 100 feet of fence, and the effect may last as long as 4 years depending upon the soil type and local rainfall. V



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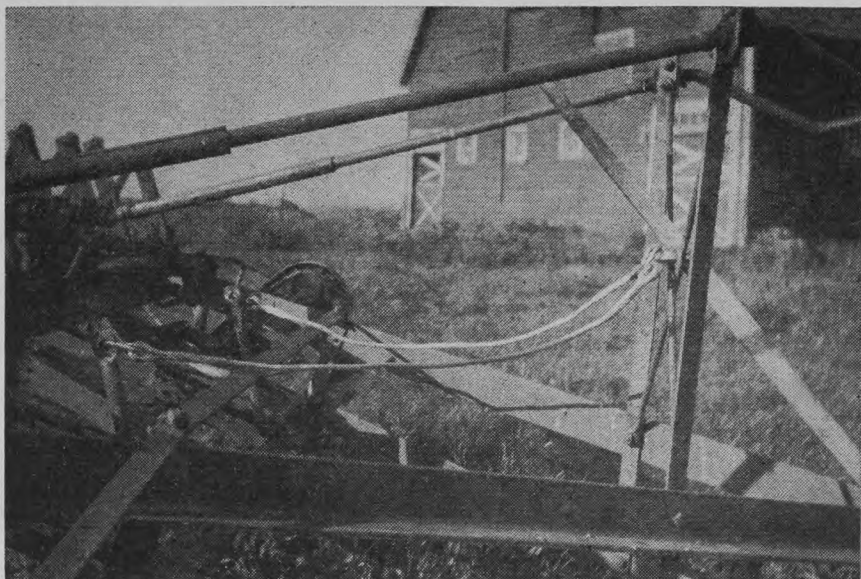
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Dual Power-Lift Control



THIS idea is used on dual power-lift farm implements, such as cultivators and seed drills. There are two equal lengths of steel cable, with loops at each end, and a lever or piece of flat-iron of suitable length attached to the front of the tractor hitch with a small bolt or pin. A small clevis is riveted onto the lever. Four chain repair links secure the cables to the clevis on the lever at one end, and to the power-lift trip rods at the other, as shown in the picture.

This system works very well for tripping power lifts equally, even when swinging on corners.—A.E.H. ✓

Can Cut Grass Too Short

IT doesn't pay to cut grasses too short, suggests Ross Ashford of the federal experimental farm, Swift Current, Sask.

Research has shown that stands will last longer and give higher yields of weed-free fodder when cut at a stubble height of not less than three inches (or even higher for reed canary grass).

Reed canary grass and, to a lesser extent, wheatgrass are likely to winterkill when cut too close.

At Swift Current, tests were conducted on irrigated second-year stands of intermediate wheatgrass, brome, and reed canary grass. These were cut at the vegetative, boot, flower, and seed stages of growth and at a stubble heights of 1½, 3 and 6 inches.

Brome was the only grass not adversely affected when cut at a stubble height of 1½ inches, but its performance was no better in plots cut at 3 inches.

Reed canary grass at 1½ inches and, to a lesser extent, at 3 inches, suffered stand reductions in the winter of 1961-62. As a result only the plots cut at 6 inches gave satisfactory yields in 1962.

Considerable winterkilling occurred in intermediate wheatgrass stands when the grass had been cut at a stubble height of 1½ inches, especially when cut at the vegetative and boot stages, reports Mr. Ashford. ✓

New Flax Rust Race Found

A NEW race of flax rust was discovered in trace amounts last season by research workers at the Experimental Farm at Morden, Man.

Small amounts of the new rust were found on the newly licensed flax

varieties of Cree and Army in test plots on the Farm and in a few fields in the adjacent area. Rust spores were collected and tested for race identification under greenhouse conditions at both Morden and North Dakota. Results show that a new race of rust has definitely appeared.

The flax varieties Marine and Sheyenne can also be affected by the new rust, the researchers have found. The other commonly grown varieties of Redwood, Rocket and Raja are resistant.

Researchers stress that the new rust has shown itself in only a minor way and that they are now working on the development of new, improved flax varieties. Since several commonly grown varieties are resistant, they see no immediate threat to flax production.

Flax has been relatively free of rust for a number of years. Flax rust, unlike cereal rust, can overwinter on infected plant residue. Growers have been free of the rust menace only because present varieties are resistant to the common flax rust races.

Proper rotation of the flax crop is important in avoiding disease problems. And flax should never follow flax in a rotation, the specialists said. ✓

Pungo Potato Licensed in Canada

MARITIME farmers are now permitted to grow the new potato variety known as Pungo, certified seed of which is in demand in the south eastern United States.

The Canada Department of Agriculture has accepted the U.S.-developed variety for licensing as of April 1963. Pungo is said to have considerable resistance to fusarium storage rot and to corky ringspot disease. ✓

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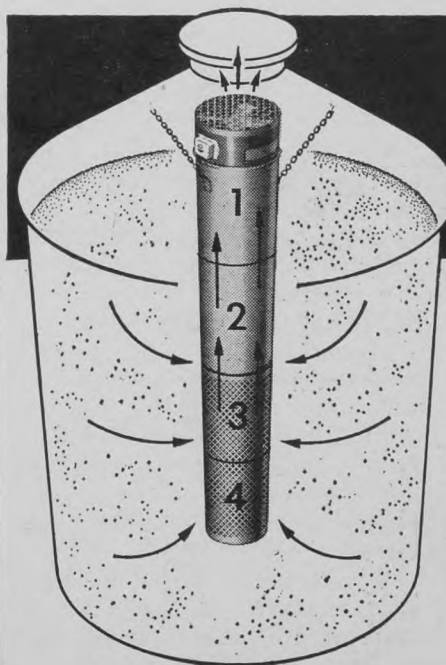
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Winter Storage for Glads, Dahlias, Begonias

NOW is the time to think of winter storage for corms and tubers, according to John Walker, of the University of Manitoba's Plant Science Department. He recommends these steps for handling gladiolus corms:

1. Delay digging corms until as late as possible to permit stronger development. After digging, cut tops off one-half inch above the corm.

2. If you haven't too many corms, dry them in brown paper bags in lots of a dozen or so in a dry, warm place. Use shallow flats for larger quantities. Proper drying may take 4 weeks. In that time, stir corms occasionally to allow air to circulate among them and hasten drying.

3. When they are dry, remove old corms, dried roots and cormels. Break off flower stem remains and loosen dried scales. This way new roots can develop without hindrance and unhealthy and diseased corms can be detected. The new shoot will likely develop from the bud nearest the center of the corm.

4. Store in a dry place at a reasonably uniform temperature around 45°F. Leave brown paper bags more or less open. If your corms are in flats, let the air circulate freely around them. When storing, shake bulb soil dust or spergon among them to prevent damage by insects or disease.

Tuberous roots, such as dahlias, says Mr. Walker, are much more susceptible to frost damage than gladiolus. Dig dahlia roots after frost has destroyed the stems. Cut stems off 6 to 8 inches above the crown where stems and roots rise. Place them in a cool, frost free place to free any excess moisture and permit the root surface to harden. They may also be placed upside down to hasten moisture drainage from the stems. The drying process usually requires only a few days.

If roots are relatively dry when dug, there is no need to wash them prior to storage. Mr. Walker suggests either of two storage methods: (1) as individual roots with an appropriate portion of stem and buds attached or (2) as undivided crowns.

In the first method, individual roots are packed in suitable containers or in small plastic bags and covered with moist peat moss or vermiculite. To prevent the development or spread of disease, all cut surfaces and bruises should be covered with Flowers of Sulphur.

If space is more or less unlimited, and you don't have many roots to store, use the second method. Pack the roots together in suitable con-

tainers or store them on the cellar floor. Cover them with a few inches of moist peat moss or vermiculite.

Store at temperatures between 36 to 40°F. Mr. Walker suggests that tubers be labelled by tying stakes with variety names to stems of undivided crowns or writing the variety name on individual tubers with an indelible pencil.

If it becomes necessary to moisten peat moss during storage, remove as much of it as possible. Moisten it slightly in a pail or on the floor and repack it around the roots. Do not sprinkle water on it.

Mr. Walker warns that winter storage of tuberous begonias is not always successful. When the first light frost destroys tuberous begonia stems, tubers should be dug and removed to a frost-free place without delay. For indoor blossoming, bring potted begonias indoors before frost becomes a hazard. Store tubers under the same conditions as dahlias, Mr. Walker recommends, with one exception. The exception: leave some soil on tubers as a protective layer against bruising. ✓

Better Strawberry Returns

TESTS conducted by Dr. R. E. Harris, horticulturist at the Beaverlodge, Alta. Experimental Farm, indicate that double row hills of strawberries give best returns.

In Dr. Harris' project, 12 inches separated plants in the double row. The two rows were 12 inches apart. A distance of 24 inches separated

double rows. For the first cropping year the average yield was 7,740 pounds per acre compared with 6,284 pounds for single row hills. Similarly, plants in single row hills, were 12 inches apart with a 24-inch space separating the rows. All runners were removed.

Both double and single row hills outyielded matted rows planted 2 feet apart, with runners allowed to widths of 12, 18, 24 and 30 inches. Yields from matted rows were: 4,888 pounds per acre for the 12-inch width. Yields dropped to 4,058 pounds for the 30-inch width to indicate that the wider the row, the lower the yield.

The costs of hand weeding and removing runners did not differ significantly among the tests, says Dr. Harris. However, plants and planting costs were higher in the hill systems. However, after allowing a net profit of 10 cents a pound and planting costs of 2 cents a pound, the double row was still the most profitable.

Dr. Harris does point out that second year yields are usually inferior. For this reason, he recommends harvesting only one crop from each planting. ✓

Raspberries Need Protection

WINTER protection of raspberries is an essential cultural practice to meet the drying effects of chinook winds according to Dr. R. A. Kemp, Canada Agriculture Research Station, Lethbridge. Shelterbelts provide little or no protection and some form of added protection is necessary, he points out.

The Lethbridge studies indicate that all raspberry varieties are best protected when canes are completely covered with soil. Canes should be bent over a mound of soil placed at the base of the plant and completely covered with soil to a depth of 3 or 4 inches. Raspberries given this treatment in mid-October are able to withstand chinook conditions and produce an abundant crop on strong vigorous canes the following season, states Dr. Kemp. ✓

New Orchard Implement



[C.D.A. photo]

This sensitive mower has proven valuable in orchards of semi-dwarf trees which are planted too closely together to permit cross-mowing. Developed in Europe and modified by researchers at the Experimental Station at Summerland, B.C., a sensitive feeler mechanism permits the mower's use among trees as small as 1/2 inch in diameter. It is now appearing in some Canadian orchards.

Training, Experience and Hustle make a Good Agent

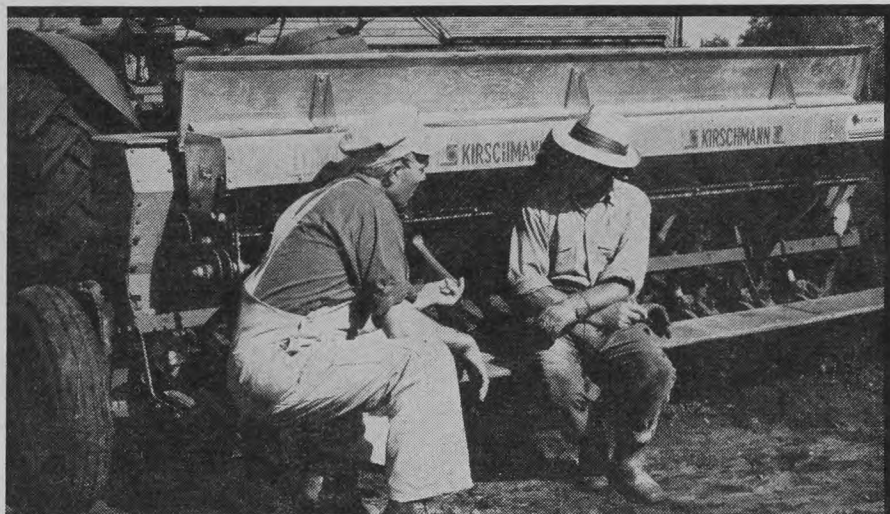
A grain grower nowadays is interested in more than just marketing his grain. He often needs honest advice and sound advice about weed sprays, fertilizers, and feeds. It takes a good agent—one who is interested in and eager to learn your business—to handle your problems. And to do this an agent must have the benefits of complete farm management training. He must have ready access to

the technical experts of his organization. He must realize that in the future he has to offer you a "yes" answer to questions like these:

- Does he (1) always stay open for business during normal delivery hours; (2) always give you prompt service with no unnecessary hold-ups; (3) know the grades and offer to send a disputed sample to the Board of Grain Commissioners?
- If you have a weed problem, does he know how to control it?
- Can he tell you what analysis and rate of fertilizer you need for different crops?
- If you buy feed, can he tell you what feed is best suited to each age and type of stock?

U.G.G. agents are given special in-service training courses in order to give you "yes" answers to the above questions. That's the reason why United Grain Growers—and its customers—believe it is developing the best trained agents in the grain business.

Check for yourself. Take farm supplies, for example. U.G.G. agents have been handling farm supplies over 40 years. The Farm Supplies department has been backing them up with experts in major offices for all those years. That's why your United Grain Growers agent is best equipped to help you buy. Experience, training and hustling-fast service are added values you get when you deal with U.G.G.



FERTILIZER KNOW-HOW—U.G.G. agent Bill Earl (left) of Ponoka, Alta., talks over next year's fertilizing program with Peter Davies. Mr. Davies farms 900 acres, feeds out about 200 hogs and 25 steers a year. He plans to fertilize every year and expects his agent to know how much and what analysis of fertilizer to apply.*

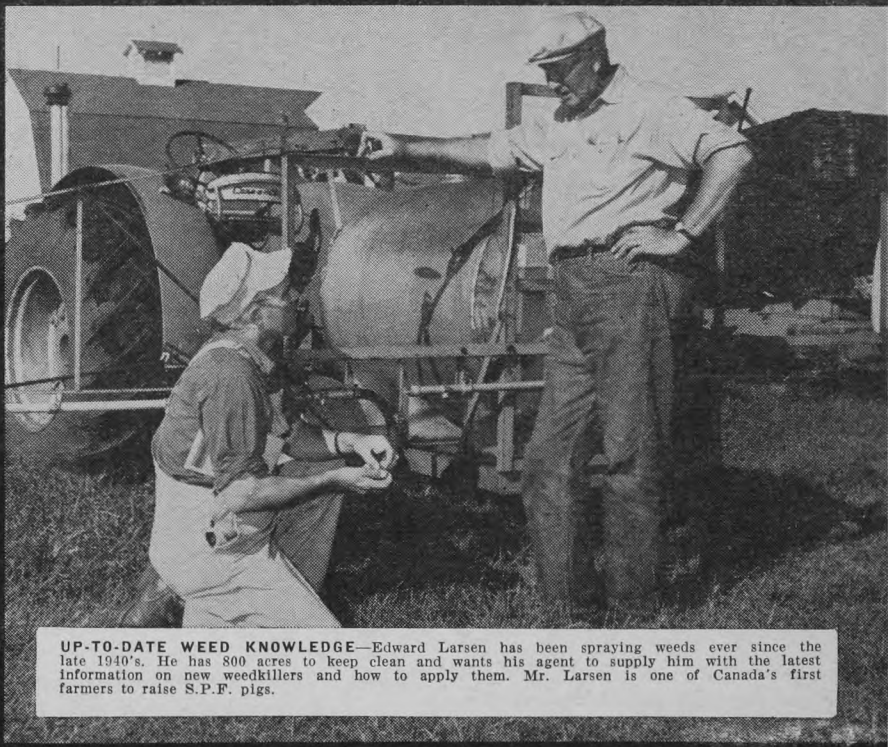


GOOD GRAIN SERVICE—One of the largest farmers in the Ponoka district (3,100 acres), Glen Crandall expects his agent, Bill Earl, to know the grades and to be willing to hustle when Mr. Crandall's in a hurry. Mr. Crandall does all the welding and mechanical work on his farm, keeps 150 head of range cows.

*P.S.: Bill Earl did such a fine job for farmers he has recently been promoted to travelling superintendent.



KNOWS FEED—Many farmers, like Bill Matejka, market their grain through livestock. Bill, who farms 1,600 acres with his brother and father, wants answers to their feeding questions. The Matejkas keep beef, hogs and sheep.



UP-TO-DATE WEED KNOWLEDGE—Edward Larsen has been spraying weeds ever since the late 1940's. He has 800 acres to keep clean and wants his agent to supply him with the latest information on new weedkillers and how to apply them. Mr. Larsen is one of Canada's first farmers to raise S.P.F. pigs.



**Order your fertilizer
now for Spring or
Fall delivery**

Heat When You Need It

DAIRYMAN Lewis Hall of Chilliwack, B.C., uses a combination of infra-red and space heating to keep his modern herringbone-style milking parlor comfortable for man and beast on cold winter days. It works something like the block heater in the engine of your car or truck. Instead of heating the unit to a high level for all, or part,

of the day, it keeps the temperature from dropping to a point where damage might occur. In a milking parlor, this could mean freezing of the water pipes, formation of ice on the floors or deterioration of the building through condensation.

Here is how the Hall system works. Directly over the milking pit, Lewis has installed four 1,500-watt infra-

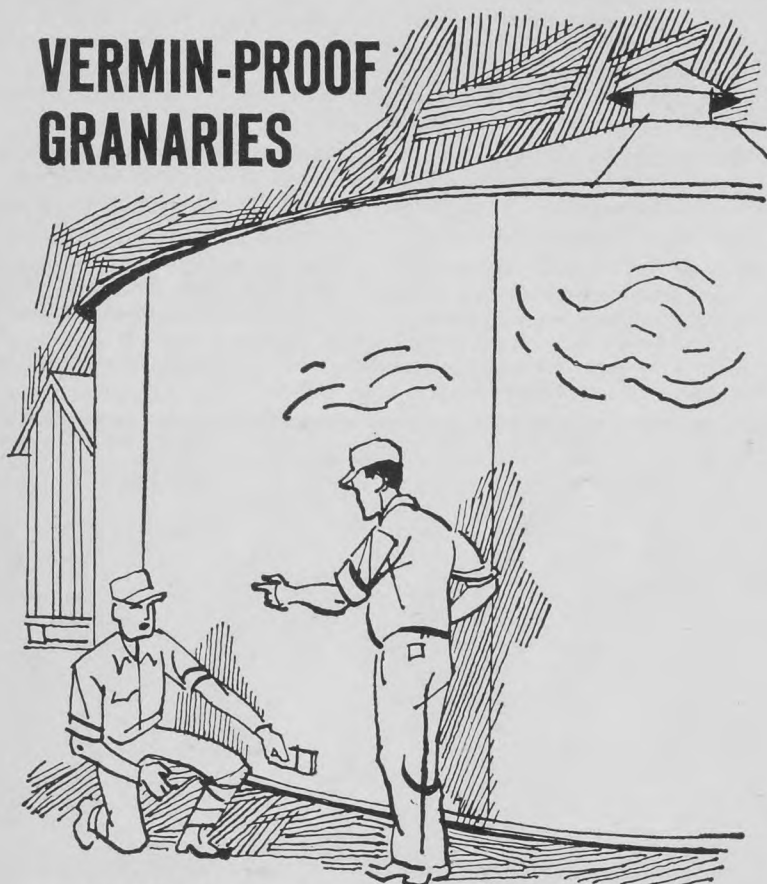


red radiant heaters which send the heat down where the operator is working. These are controlled by an automatic thermostat set at 40° to 45°F—that way temperature of the parlor never drops to the freezing point. At milking time the thermo-

treacherous Fraser Canyon to the gold fields of the Interior.

Today, the farm consists of about 220 acres. There are 30 acres of canning peas, 24 acres of feed grain, and 70 acres of hay. The rest of the land is pastured. There is a milking

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Big sheets of rigid, smooth fitting Fir Plywood make granaries that keep vermin out. Because it takes fewer pieces to do the job with 4' x 8' plywood panels, you end up with fewer joints—and these are tight because plywood edges are solid and flat. You'll find it takes less time to



build a granary, or any type of farm structure, with Fir Plywood. Takes fewer pieces and fewer nails, works easily and gives you rigid strength for years on end. Handy egg

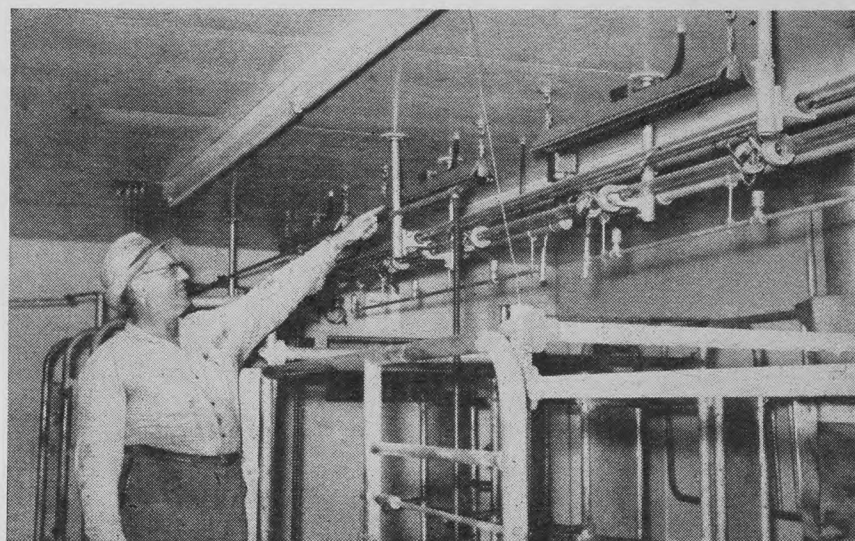
cooler at right uses a few simple pieces you can cut easily from a single plywood panel. Informative literature about Fir Plywood and Western Softwood Plywood (marked PMBC Exterior Waterproof Glue W.S.P.), is available from your building supply dealer.



Waterproof Glue

FIR PLYWOOD

Fir Plywood marked (PMBC EXTERIOR) has Waterproof Glue Plywood Manufacturers Association of B.C., Vancouver, B.C.



Lewis Hall points to infra-red radiant heaters over pit in milking parlor.

stat is turned up so the heaters are on during the milking operation.

"A modern milking parlor has no animal heat to warm it like the old stanchion barn had," Lewis Hall explained.

The bulk tank room is heated by a 3 kw. electric space heater which is suspended from the ceiling. This has a built-in thermostat that keeps the room at about 45°F. on the coldest days.

"The value of this type of heat is that you have it only when you need it," said Lewis. "Insurance rates are lower too when you use electric heat instead of gas or oil. It costs about \$30 a month for the power used, but we don't use it continuously."

The Hall farm is one of the first taken up in the Chilliwack area. Lewis' father settled there in 1886. His grandfather, Matthew Hall, was a Royal Engineer sent over to build the famed Cariboo Road up the

herd of 60 cows out of a total of about 100 Holsteins. In addition to this, Lewis runs 40 to 50 head of beef cattle. The modern eight-place parlor and pipeline milking system enables the milking chore to be completed in about an hour and a half. —C.V.F.

Good Storage Essential

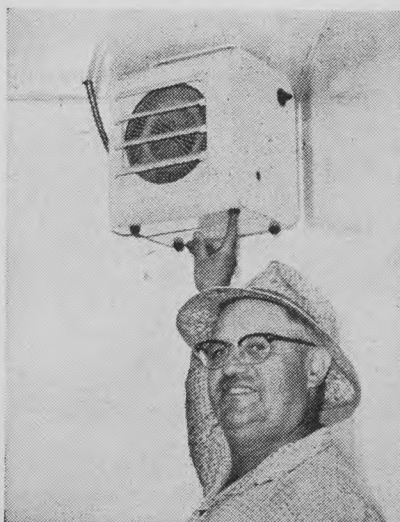
IT is essential that every precaution be taken to keep grain bins in first class condition, especially since much of the prospective bumper crop may be some time in being marketed this year," warns Cliff Barrett, pest control specialist with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

Since all types of buildings may be pressed into use for grain storage, farmers should make sure they are in good shape to protect the crop, he said.

He points out that wooden granary floors should be at least 6 inches above the ground, and cement floors should be covered with moisture-proof paper to prevent spoilage.

Bins should be thoroughly swept, cleaned and repaired, and hydrated lime spread on the floor and swept into cracks. This helps absorb moisture and can act as an insect deterrent, he stated. In addition, walls and ceilings may be sprayed at the rate of 1 gallon per 1,000 square feet using such insecticides as lindane, malathion, methoxychlor or pyreneone dairy and mill spray at the recommended strengths.

In addition to the precautions listed by Mr. Barrett, the Plywood Manufacturers' Association of British



This is Hall's space heater suspended from the ceiling in bulk tank room.



Plans for quick and economical plywood grain bin construction like those depicted here are available from most local lumber dealers across Canada.

Columbia, in a bid to meet an anticipated storage need, has published a list of plans for quick, economical plywood grain bin construction.

Copies of these plans can be obtained from local building supply dealers. The plans include instructions for laying concrete bases; for making fir plywood roofs and removable metal ventilators; and for alternative methods of emptying the

granaries. The Association is also distributing, through lumber dealers, a data sheet giving recommended plywood and timber thicknesses and joist spacings for constructing rectangular granaries, as well as detailed instructions for erecting circular bins. Copies of the plans are also available from the Plywood Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia, 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C.

WORKSHOP

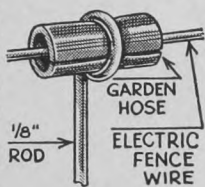
Ice Chopper

An old axe from which the shaft is broken off can be made into a handy tool for chopping ice on the water trough by welding a 2½ to 3 foot length of pipe to the top of the axe as illustrated in the sketch. — J.J.M., Sask.



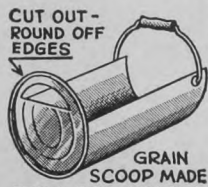
Electric Fencer

Electric fence posts can be easily made by cutting 3/8-inch rod to the desired length. Heat one end and bend it to form a loop. The loop should be made to fit a 1½-inch length of old garden hose. Split the hose lengthwise, put it around the wire then simply press it into the loop in the post. — M.J.M., Alta.



Grain Scoop

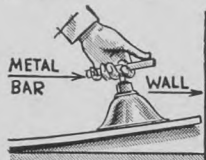
Here is an idea for a grain scoop made from an old 5 gallon pail. Remove the top of the pail and cut both sides out just above the handle. Leave the bottom in and cut a hand hold in the top half. Round the edges of the pail to avoid leaving



a sharp surface which could cause injury. — M.M., Sask.

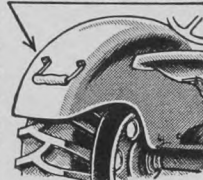
Linoleum Lifter

Damaged edges of linoleum and plastic laminates can present a problem when they have to be lifted for replacing. I used a suction cup (like those on a car carrier) bolted to a bar as shown in sketch. It comes in handy when trying to lift linoleum close to a wall. — J.W., Alta.



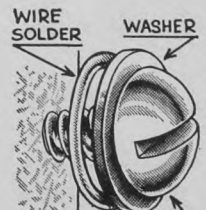
Tractor Hand-Hold

If you have a large tractor sometimes it is difficult to climb on to it. I made a hand hold by using an old pail handle which I bent and bolted to the fender as illustrated in the sketch. — F.C.E., Ont.



Quick Leak Stopper

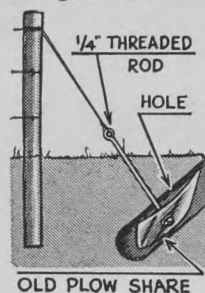
When a tank or bucket springs a leak, a fast longlasting repair can be made without draining the tank or removing it. Slip a metal washer over a self tapping screw up as far as the round head. Wrap a ring of soft wire solder under the washer then turn the screw tightly into the



hole. The solder will flatten out and make a most effective seal and stop the leak. — H.M., Pa.

Post Anchor

When anchoring a corner post in the ground I have found it works well to drill a hole which slants away from the post with a 6-inch auger. Into the hole place an old plow share in which there is screwed a ¼-inch rod leading to the straining wire on the post. Fill in the hole, packing the earth tightly round the plowshare. This will ensure a good anchorage for the post. — M.M., Sask.



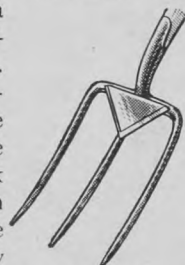
Temporary Clamps

To make temporary clamps when furniture clamps aren't available I drilled holes in two sawhorses for dowels. Boards to be edge-glued are placed on horses between the stop pegs. A wooden wedge is then driven in place between a dowel and the boards being held in place. When not in use the dowels may be driven down into the sawhorse. — P.M.E., Alta.



String Cutter

A handy string cutter can easily be added to a fork used for feeding baled hay. Weld a serrated mower knife section across the tines of the fork as illustrated in the sketch. I have found ours handy in cutting the time involved in feeding bales in the wintertime. — L.M.H., Man.



Stud Remover

To remove studs which have broken off in a casting I use some car engine valve washers which I keep for the job. I place a washer over the broken end of the stud then weld it, applying enough rod to head the stud. When the weld is cool take a pipe wrench and the stud will turn out quite simply. — M.M., Sask.



Items in "Workshop" are contributed by readers. If you have some handy workshop ideas that you think would be useful to other farmers, send them to The Editor, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg 21, Man. Payment is made for contributions which are accepted.



Mr. Morris Francis, Farmer at R.R. 2, WALKERTON, ONT., says: "Our LINCOLN Welder more than paid for itself in the first year. Since then we've come to rely on it so much that we would hate to be without it."

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I WAS JUST FIGURING...

by Cy Watkins



WINTER FEEDING OF DAIRY COWS

Now's the time to take a close look at your plans for the winter feeding of your dairy herd, because what you feed them from here on through the winter can make a big difference in your production and profit picture.

Sure, I won't argue that you can't get a herd through the winter on roughage alone. But if we're talking about cows that are bred for high production, they need concentrated sources of nutrients to keep their production up . . . and they need a well-balanced ration to make that production profitable.

That's where Watkins comes in, because Watkins can supply some of these essential nutrients (the minerals and vitamins) high producing cows need . . . and supply them in the most economical way.

Let me give you an example of the problem and the solution Watkins offers. Take Vitamin "A." Cows need plenty of "A" (1) because they put it out into milk, and (2) because they need it to keep their machinery working right.

Now then, chances are good that your herd is short of Vitamin "A" right now, and if you don't do something positive about it, that deficiency will get worse this winter.

Most cows have spent the last month or so on a dry, carotene-shy pasture. They're probably drawing on their Vitamin "A" reserves right now. And chances are good that there isn't really too much Vitamin "A"-making carotene left in the hay you've put up, because it oxidizes and decays very rapidly.

To complicate things even more, recent research indicates that cows that are Vitamin "A" deficient cannot convert carotene to Vitamin "A" very well, and that they need pure "A" to catch up.

The result is that if you don't provide Vitamin "A" concentrate through the winter, a high producing cow will not have enough of this essential nutrient to use her feed efficiently. This means she can't maintain her top production on a reasonable amount of feed.

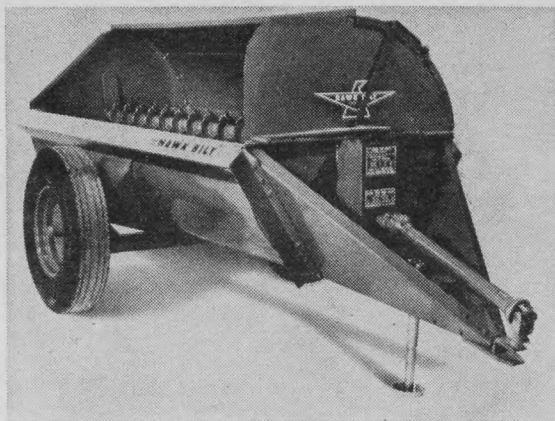
Vitamin "A" is only one example. You will find that altogether it really pays to feed the Watkins recommended supplement. It pays in making the best possible use of the total ration, and by helping maintain top production.

On the Watkins Program, you mix up a recommended high-quality protein supplement and fortify it with Watkins minerals and vitamins. You feed about 1 lb. of this supplement per day for an average cow . . . a little more for top producers. And with this better-balanced supplement, it will take less supplement and less grain because your cows will make better use of their feed.

It's a really good deal . . . a money-maker for prudent dairymen. Next time your Watkins Dealer calls, talk it over with him.

WATKINS PRODUCTS, INC.
Montreal - Winnipeg - Vancouver

WHAT'S NEW



Side Delivery Spreader

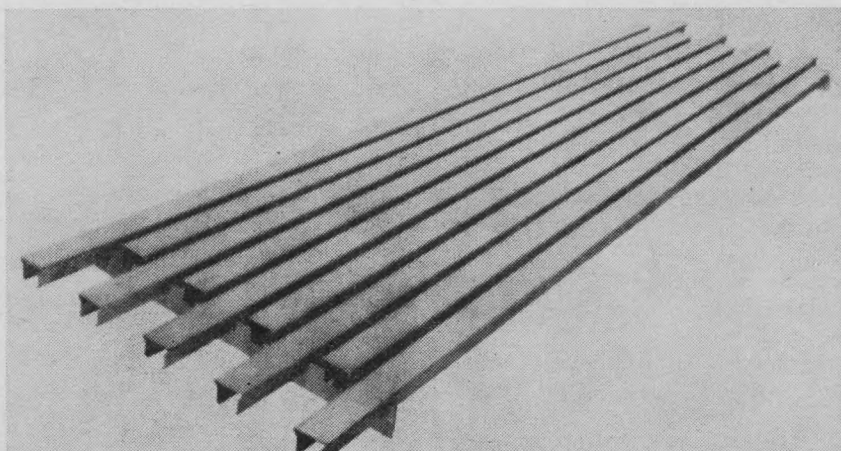
A new concept in manure spreaders is featured in this side delivery unit which went on the market recently. The side delivery manure spreader utilizes a round tank-type body with revolving chain flails that are said to pulverize any type of manure and throw it out the side in a fine, even pattern.

The spreader has a 145-bushel capacity and recently won a new implement award at the Royal Agricultural Show in England. (Hawk Bilt Mfg. Corp.) (434) ✓

Snow Blower

This power propelled snow caster features a straight action design which eliminates the need for a second fan or blade to "blow" snow from the discharge chute. The 26-inch rotor blade has a capacity of 2,500 to 3,000 lb. per minute and casts it up to 30 feet. It is powered by a 6 h.p. engine, available with electric starter as an optional extra. It has 2 forward and 2 reverse speeds, hand controlled discharge chute, completely enclosed engine and drive mechanism and over-sized wheels. (Bolens Division, FMC Corp.) (435) ✓

Steel Slatted Flooring



These steel slats come in completely assembled preformed sections ready for installation. They are available in flush and staggered-end design. Flush end floor sections are available in 3- and 4-foot lengths and 2-foot widths with optional 5/8-inch and 7/8-inch slats. Staggered floor sections are 2 feet by 7 feet. (Big Dutchman.) (436) ✓

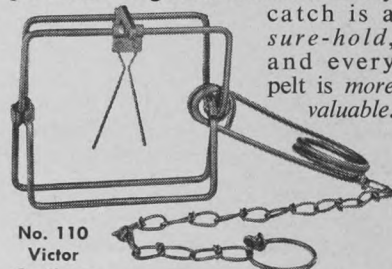
For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man. Please quote the key number that is shown at the end of each item.

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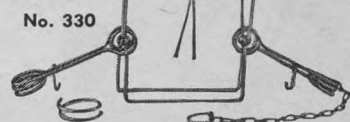


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No. 330

Get set for a profitable season with Victor Conibear traps—they're at sporting goods and hardware dealers now!

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THE SETTLER FROM STETTTLER

by CLIFF FAULKNOR

EVER since poor old Shackleton died, the colonel had been plagued with visions of disaster. Bad enough to lose a close friend, he told himself gloomily, but Martha Shackleton was bound to sell "Poona" now. That would mean new neighbors. Colonel James Digby-Figsby (Gurkas ret'd) didn't take to strangers at the best of times, especially next door.

But it wasn't until he caught sight of the big maroon Buick with the Alberta license plates that the old warrior realized what a shocking disaster it would be.

"It's the blasted boom!" he exclaimed bitterly to Driscoll, the sad-eyed beagle hound at his side. "All kinds of queer people mucking about the district these days."

Industry was booming, the population was booming and the whole ruddy business was knocking his modest pension into a cocked hat.

Canada, the colonel had decided long ago, was steadily going to pot. It had all started with that silly Statute of Westminster.

"Must've been out of their blooming heads."

And events had proven him right. Since then, there'd been a whole parade of irresponsible people picking away at the roots of Empire. Some were even agitating for a distinctive Canadian flag.

The hot bed of this anarchy, as the colonel explained to the Tillicum Lake Branch of the IODE last winter, was the Canadian Postal Service. His face grew purple with rage every time he recalled the day he'd gone to the local post office to get some stamps. Instead of a picture of his Queen, he found the stamps had a leering mountain goat on them. But worst of all were those ghastly post boxes. To his credit, the

Illustrated by PIERRE



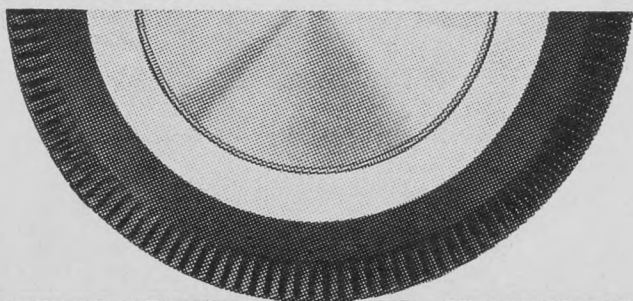


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ROYAL BANK

colonel hadn't popped a letter in one since Mackenzie King had the beloved "Royal" replaced with that traitorous nonsense, "Canada Mail."

A sound from beyond the hedge caused the colonel to cock an attentive ear.

"You there, Ma?" a male voice bellowed.

"I'm out front, Cab," a woman answered from close by. "Just getting the lay of the land, you might say."

"Well let the land lay for a piece and get a wiggle on. Must be close to chow time. I'll start getting things out of the car."

The nasal accents twanged on the colonel's sensitive eardrums.

"Good lord!" the old soldier muttered to Driscoll, "This is even worse than I imagined. These people will never fit in."

To the Tillicum Lake colony, "fitting in" was strictly a matter of lineage: A combination of blood line, party line and the thin red line. For Tillicum Lake was the Valhalla of the pukka sahibs—an earthly paradise where stalwarts from the outposts of Empire retired after laying down their swords. The Lake properties—"Poona," "Ranipur" and a host of similar estates, large and small—stood shoulder to shoulder along the shore like the wall of a fortress.

While the colonel stood transfixed with horror at the situation, the enemy launched a bold frontal action that caught him napping. Above the laurel hedge that separated them a round weather-beaten face appeared suddenly. It was crowned with a shock of dark hair, liberally peppered with gray.

Good heavens, the colonel thought in dismay, the fellow means to speak to me.

"Howdy neighbor," said the face affably. "Figured we might as well get acquainted, seeing as we're going to be living side by side. My name's Cab Henshaw. We hail from near Stettler, Alberta."

Good grief! the colonel groaned to himself. The fellow twangs like one of those chaps in a western film.

"Name's Digby-Figsby," he said very stiffly. "Colonel Digby-Figsby."

"Digby Figsby, huh? Knew a Homer Figsby back in Alberta. You any relation?"

"Most certainly not!" the colonel was outraged. "My full name is James Digby-Figsby."

"Oh, one of those double monikers, eh?" the other chuckled. "Had a few of them back home too."

Mercifully, they were interrupted by Mrs. Henshaw's powerful voice. "Come and get it, Cab!"

"Sounds like soup's on," Henshaw grinned. "Care to tie on the feed bag with us?"

"I beg pardon?"

"How about joining us for a bite of lunch?"

"No really," the colonel said hastily, "thanks all the same. As a matter of fact, I just lunched."

Confound the man, he thought to himself. Why do these prairie people have to be so pushy?

"Say," Cab asked as he turned to go, "do they call you Jim for short?"

The last time the colonel had stiffened suddenly like that was back in '23 when a tribesman's bullet caught him in the shoulder. Even his dear departed Ellen had never got beyond calling him James.

"They call me by my proper name, of course," he said acidly. "Colonel Digby-Figsby."

The rebuff wasn't lost on the intruder. In turn, he stiffened as much as his loosely knit figure would allow.

"Well, excuse me," he said coldly and turned on his heel.

"Blast it!" the colonel fumed as he watched the broad back disappear. He hadn't really meant to offend the fellow. But hang it all, you don't walk up to a perfect stranger and call him Jim!

"Stuffy old goat!" said Cab to his wife as he entered their kitchen.

"Who?"

"The old boy next door. Indian Army type. Cold as a mackerel on Saturday morning."

"Don't tell me you're in trouble with the neighbors already?" Sadie Henshaw wailed. "What on earth did you say to him?"

"Nothing much that I can see. Just asked him his first name. You should've heard him, Sade. The name is Digby-Figsby. Hyphenated, you know," Cab mimicked.

His wife nodded. "Like Captain Appleby back home?"

"Way worse than him," said Cab, "and they tell me this whole district is chuck full of 'em."

"It's just their way," she told him soothingly. "After all, they're used to having people bob and salute all the time."

"Well here's one who ain't going to do any bobbing or saluting," her husband promised.

IF only the blighter hadn't been so pushy," the colonel muttered to Driscoll, as he wheeled his bicycle out of the shed.

He decided to pedal down the Lake road to "Rafter's Rook," the estate of his old friend Major Rodney Woodford (Lancers ret'd). The sooner he passed word of this Alberta invasion the better.

As he entered the curving driveway of the "Rook," a couple of lean setters loped to meet him.

The major hailed him from the broad, ivy-clad verandah. "Over



here, old boy. Just in time for a spot of tea."

While Pamela Woodford busied herself with the tea things, the colonel told them about his new neighbors.

Woodford listened sympathetically. "Going to the dogs, I tell you, the whole bally place," he agreed. "But they won't get very far around here. Not socially at any rate. Probably stay a winter or two and sell out."

His wife cleared her throat timidly. "As a matter of fact, Rodney, I've met them. I meant to tell you before."

"Met them?" the major exploded. "Good heavens! How in the world did you manage that?"

"I couldn't help it," she said apologetically. "It was yesterday, in town. They were talking to Mayor Partridge, and he stopped me as I went by. 'New neighbors of yours, Mrs. Woodford,' he said, bold as you please."

"What cheek," the colonel muttered. The mayor of Tillicum was a bit of a thorn in his side. Used to be a ruddy corporal in the army—now so prosperous he owned half the town.

"Poor old Shackleton," the major sighed. "Turn over in his grave if he knew 'Poona' had gone to people like that. Martha Shackleton must've been out of her mind."

"It wouldn't worry her too much, I fancy," his wife ventured. "To tell you the truth, I've always considered Martha a bit, well you know—common."

"It's the money that counts these days," the colonel grumbled. "Got a good price, I suppose. One thing these prairie blighters have is loads of money."

"Oil popping up all over," Woodford nodded, "and a beef bullock behind every bush."

"Well," the colonel sighed, "I'd best be getting back. No telling what might happen with people like that about."

THE Henshaws had been at Tillicum Lake two months with no sign of a break in the "cold war" between Cab and the colonel. Every time he had occasion to march past the bordering hedge, the colonel kept strictly "eyes front" as befitted an officer and gentleman.

Occasionally Cab would chant "hup, hup" as he went by. The colonel chose to ignore this, but inwardly he was furious. Most offensive of all was the sign Cab had put on the gate of "Poona." It read, "Private and Mrs. C. Henshaw."

Sadie had encountered one or two neighbors on walks along the Lake roads and received polite nods in response to her greeting. But nobody ever came to call. As far as her new neighbors were concerned, she suspected they all took their cue from the colonel. If only she could get Cab to sort of play up to the old fellow.

"Lots of lights over at the Woodford's," she remarked wistfully one night. "Must be some sort of do going on. Saw the colonel leave his place all dolled up in a dress uniform."

"Probably plotting to blow up headquarters of the Native Sons," he

growled. "Come on, Sade, let's drive down to the Bay and see if there's any ships loading."

"Do you think maybe we made a mistake buying up here, Cab?" she said anxiously, as her husband warmed up the motor.

"We're not moving, if that's what you mean," he told her. "There were hostile natives in Alberta too, when my dad first settled there."

SADIE HENSHAW began to suspect something was wrong at "Ranipur" when the familiar plume of smoke failed to appear above the ancient chimney for the second straight day.

"You'd better go over and see if everything's all right, Cab," she suggested.

"Dead or alive, he'd only resent it. You know what he's like."

"Well, if you're not going I will!" she snapped. "That's what neighbors are for."

"I know better than to try and buck you once you've your mind set," he sighed.

As they approached the house, they could hear Driscoll's mournful voice, halfway between a howl and a bark.

Cab climbed gingerly through an open back window. Driscoll met him with a wagging tail. The colonel lay wrapped in blankets on a sofa near the fireplace, unconscious but breathing. Quickly Cab let his wife in.

"Seems to be running quite a fever," she said anxiously. "These blankets are soaking wet. Maybe we should move him over to our place. It's so damp and cheerless here."

"Best not move him at all 'till we get a doctor," Cab advised. "The old boy have a phone?"

Sadie shook her head. "When we had ours put in, the phone man said it was the only one this end of the lake. You get a big fire going in that grate, Cab. I'll go home and call the doctor."

She was scarcely back before the doctor drove into the yard. A stout man in his early fifties, Dr. Hamish MacDougall went to work at once. "Quartan malaria," he said as he prepared a needle. "Picked it up in the service. Keeps coming back on the old fellow from time to time."

"Do you think we could move him over to our place?" Sadie asked.

The doctor shook his head. "He'd raise the roof when he came to, ma'am. We'll just fix him up on his own sofa here. He should come round soon. This type of malaria doesn't generally induce a coma. The old fellow probably passed out from weakness. I'll leave some atabrine tablets for him. He'll pull through all right."

"I can bring his food over," Sadie offered, "and Cab'll keep a fire going."

"I'd appreciate that," the doctor told her warmly. "I hate to bring in a nurse on him. He's not too well fixed for cash you know."

The colonel revived to find the outsiders in full possession of his house. Driscoll, the blasted traitor, was following the man Henshaw about as if he belonged to him. The colonel protested weakly as Sadie brought him chicken broth and

tucked in his blankets. Then the shivers came on again. Teeth chattering, he just lay there helpless.

Why hadn't he died while he was about it, he reflected bitterly.

"He sure is hard to figure, that one," Cab said to his wife a few days later. He was back from seeing if the colonel had enough wood for his fire. "Just when you feel he's not such a bad old stick, he gets up on that high horse of his. Told me he'd be able to make out all right on his own now. I took the hint and left."

"I expect he feels embarrassed by all this, poor man," she said.

The colonel was thinking much

the same thing. This whole business was so dashed embarrassing!

"Not a bad sort really, that Henshaw," he remarked to Driscoll. "A bit of a boor, I grant you, but I don't imagine he can help that."

There was a certain directness about Sadie which appealed to him too, and he had to admit the woman was a wizard with pan or skillet. Her kidney pies were a revelation.

He'd like them to know he appreciated what they'd done. But he didn't want to appear too friendly all at once either. Prairie people were so pushy! If he'd been the one to render aid his task would be easier. There was an old army maxim about

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the value of negotiating from strength . . .

IT was not long after the colonel's recovery that Cab Henshaw decided to go fishing. At the foot of his property he'd come across a small flat-bottomed skiff left there by "Poona's" former owner.

Cab was a vulgar boatman, more at home on the farm. He blundered into the wobbly skiff like a steer in a loading chute. The small craft plunged madly about, almost spilling him overboard.

Finally, he managed to get hold of an oar and push off. He then proceeded to set an erratic course for the lake's middle, letting out a light trolling line over the stern as he did so. With keen satisfaction he watched the flashing spin of the willow leaf lure trailing behind him.

Observing his neighbor's antics from the shore, the colonel clucked disgustedly. "Silly fool will have himself over before he knows it," he observed to Driscoll.

"Good lord!" he ejaculated as he took a closer look, "I do believe the blighter is going to stand right up!"

Cab was indeed standing up in the coltish skiff, and excitedly reeling in his line. Suddenly, the line sang in the reel as the fish broke away on a run. Forgetting the frail craft under him, Cab took a quick step forward. For a brief moment he clutched wildly at thin air, then disappeared with a resounding splash. As he went over, his flailing feet sent the skiff away out of his reach.

"Hold on!" the colonel shouted. "I'm coming!"

In a moment the old soldier had his own boat in the water and was rowing expertly toward the scene of the mishap.

"Swim to your boat and hang on!" the colonel bellowed encouragingly as his neighbor's floundering figure appeared briefly on the surface. But it was obvious that Cab Henshaw was strictly an underwater swimmer.

Reaching his man at last, the colonel seized him by the hair as the latter bobbed up for the second time. By dint of much puffing and some resting he was able to drag his heavy burden in over the stern.

At one point their combined weights caused the gunwale to dip perilously close to the water. But the colonel was a skillful boatman.

Thoroughly pooped out by his labors, the old warrior was finally able to pull for the shore. A little knot of people awaited his arrival. The colonel recognized his friend Rodney Woodford, Captain Basil Carter and several others. A flash of white up in the orchard caught his eye and he guessed that Sadie Henshaw was hurrying down.

"Saw you through my glasses," puffed Major Woodford. "I came as fast as I could. I say, how is he? Will he pull through?"

"No time for that!" barked the colonel. "Help me get him out on to the landing. We'll have to move fast . . . Carter!"

"Sir?"

"You run and call the doctor. And tell him to bring that respirator thing from the fire hall. On the double now!"

It was the crisp tone of a person

used to commanding men. Everybody jumped to it.

"You first, Woodford," the colonel directed. "Start working on him. The rest of us will spell you off."

The major climbed astride the victim and started working his arms—back and forth, back and forth. "Little rusty at this sort of thing," he grunted apologetically.

Sadie arrived at that moment and threw herself down beside her prostrate husband. "He's dead!" she sobbed. "I know he's dead!"

"You don't know anything of the sort," the colonel said sternly, helping her to her feet. "I say, keep those arms going!" he snapped over his shoulder.

Another neighbor had now taken Woodford's place. After he'd been at the job about 10 minutes, he caught the colonel's glance and shook his head.

"Nonsense!" the old soldier belated. "We haven't even begun, old boy! I've seen them revive after they'd been worked on for over an hour."

He waved another volunteer in. "Harder now! When you're done I'll have a go at him myself. Blast it, where's MacDougall with that ruddy respirator!"

To his relief, he saw the doctor's car speeding down the pasture. Behind it came the inhalator crew from the district fire hall. In a few moments, the steady purr of the machine had replaced the grunts of the perspiring workers.

"I'm getting a movement," the doctor nodded. "It's faint, but he's beginning to breathe now."

"Thank God!" moaned Sadie.

AFTER a bit Cab's eyes opened. Slowly his gaze traveled around the anxious circle. "What happened?" he whispered hoarsely.

"You made a perfect ass of yourself," the colonel said severely. "Fell out of the blasted skiff."

"You'd be dead right now if it hadn't been for the colonel," Sadie told her husband, dabbing at her eyes.

The colonel looked a bit uncomfortable. "Least I could do, you know," he said, his face reddening. "You people pitched in and helped me."

And Sadie knew he'd just been waiting for the proper time to say it.

The doctor interrupted them. "Come on folks," he said brusquely. "We've got to get this man up to the house."

"Land sakes—the house!" Sadie cried. "I've a kidney pie in the oven!"

"Better have the colonel up to help you eat it, Sadie," Cab said, grinning weakly. "I swallowed so much water I won't eat for a week."

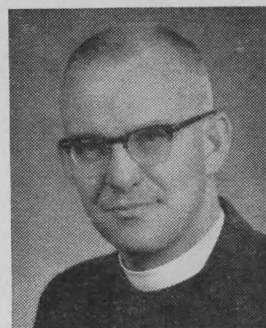
"What about it, colonel?" Sadie smiled. "I'd sure hate to have to throw it out."

"I shall be happy to, er, tie on the feed bag," he said with great dignity.

My word, thought Rodney Woodford, what a ghastly expression! Come to think of it, though, that Henshaw seemed a pretty decent sort. Perhaps he should call around tomorrow and see how the fellow was getting on. ✓

Let's Think It Over

by THE VERY REV. M. L. GOODMAN



The Alabaster Box

Almost the poorest man in the world would be the man who is not able to do the least thing for anybody else. The very poorest man would be the one who is able, but unwilling to help others. Somewhere in the same category is the man who is not willing to take anything from others.

Jesus said: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." But this does not mean that there is no blessing in receiving. There is great virtue in accepting the kindness of others. If I can give you nothing, then our relationship is distorted and any real friendship is impossible.

This is one of the finer elements of true courtesy—the grace to know when to let others do things for us. The poorest man is enriched when he is allowed to give. I must not impoverish my brother by always insisting on being the giver, by always grabbing the check, by always footing the bill.

God Himself allows us to give to Him, though we realize that He needs nothing from us. On earth, Jesus readily accepted the kindness of others, especially the gifts of the poor. In the complexities of human relationships it is not always easy to know when to give and when to receive. It requires prayer, humility and real love to gain the necessary insights.

The fact is that there is no man who cannot give something, and it is essential that he be allowed to give it.

Suggested Scripture: St. Mark XIV 3-9.

Hill Climbers

This summer we made our annual pilgrimage to the top of the Sleeping Giant. The Sleeping Giant is the central feature of the eastward view from Port Arthur and Fort William. It lies 20 miles across Thunder Bay from the two lakehead cities, and appears in the distance as the recumbent figure of a gigantic man. It is actually a great rock wall, 5 or 6 miles long, thrust up hundreds of feet above the waters of Lake Superior.

The climb to the "head of the Giant" is not dangerous, but it is steep and tiring, especially on a hot day. The day we went up was hot.

Perhaps it was middle age, but I seemed to feel the climb more than usual. After the steeper parts, I had to stop to catch my breath, and before long I was wet with perspiration.

As I toiled up the hill I couldn't help asking myself: "What are you doing this for? Wouldn't it be much nicer to sit in the shade?" (I took a friend up once and he was quite angry at being involved in such an enterprise. He said that he could see all there was to see much better from an airplane!) I had to keep reminding myself that the view from the top was worth the effort. I knew that this was so, but I would like to have had more pleasure in the trip.

I see Christianity as a curious combination of climbing the mountain for the sake of getting there, and yet learning to enjoy yourself along the way. The goal is worth all the effort, but God intends us to discover certain treasures as we climb. It isn't just what you find at the top. The journey itself has a meaning and a value.

Suggested Scripture: I Cor. IX 23-end. Deut. XXXIII 13-16.

Holy Loneliness

If the Devil can convince you that you are a fool, he's got you just about where he wants you.

One of the weakest excuses that we can give for wrong behavior is: "Well everybody else was doing it!" In answer to this excuse, my Dad used to say angrily: "I suppose if Everybody hanged himself, you'd do it too!"

"Everybody's doing it" is a childish excuse. Yet, what everybody is doing (or what we are led to believe everybody is doing) also bears great weight in determining grown-up actions and attitudes.

Thus morality is a lonely business.

If we're going to please God, we must learn to endure this loneliness. It is at this point that Old Nick tries to make us feel foolish, and he usually has a certain amount of human assistance. We hear of what others are doing. Eyebrows are raised at decency and goodness, with the implication that this is just a front, and that underneath is something not so decent, not so good. Our attention is drawn to current scandal. We are blinded to the thousands of virtuous and faithful lives which tell the real story. We are accused of being old fashioned and we wonder: "Perhaps I am a fool?"

Here is our loneliness.

Here we must stand, nevertheless.

God is always a majority. What is right, and what leads to happiness and peace, is not determined by popular vote, but by His decree.

Suggested Scripture: I Kings XIX 1-18. Psalm XXX 70.

Home and Family

The Country Guide's Magazine for Farm Women

Let's Make Canada Lovelier

by ELVA FLETCHER



A home-made beauty spot

[Guide photo]

CANADA has as many beautiful faces as she has provinces. In September, she becomes particularly lovely. Fall strides across the countryside at this time of year splashing bold, bright colors about with lavish hands. But Canada should be even lovelier when visible evidence of plans made by the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada materialize during the next 4 years.

Roma Simonson, of Wetaskiwin, Alta., FWIC Convener of Agriculture, didn't wait until she saw the countryside clothed in September beauty. She recommended to the organization's annual meeting that the FWIC adopt a "Make Canada Lovelier" project as their contribution to Canada's centennial celebrations in 1967.

The Institutes had already launched two projects for the centenary year. One is the publication of "Canadian Mosaic"—a set of 10 volumes on the history of crafts in each of the 10 provinces. The other is the finishing of the Adelaide Hoodless homestead at St. George, Ont., the birthplace of today's world-wide WI movement. But, recognizing the significance of Mrs. Simonson's suggestion, they agreed to act on it as well.

How can Institutes, Homemakers' Clubs and Jubilee Guilds develop this plan to make Canada

lovelier? Probably there will be as many ideas as there are groups and members. As a beginning they are thinking of efforts to develop natural beauty spots, to preserve historic buildings and sites, to establish museums, and to eliminate litter along highways and in parks.

Mrs. Simonson offered a few suggestions of her own. She pointed to the need for safer roads, better signs and signposts, the need to clean up weeds along roadsides. What of planting hardy flowers in ditches?, she asked. What of water pollution problems awaiting solution?

Then, of course, there are the contributions that can be made by homemakers themselves. Much can be done to make Canada lovelier right around home.

Perhaps the individual will make her contribution by putting in some new shrub or tree plantings. She might choose to set out some perennial flower beds. It might even be a good time to enlist some help from the men in the family. Could they be induced to smooth out unsightly mounds of earth around dugouts or ponds, so that their edges and banks could be planted to grass and trees? What of budgeting for a clean-up, paint-up job on buildings and fences?

Long ago an English statesman and writer

observed that "To love one's Country, the Country must be lovely." In referring to our own time and surroundings, Roma Simonson said: "We live in a country blessed with perhaps more natural beauty than any other. But we need to recognize this birthright; we need to exert our efforts to maintain it . . . it is our sacred trust to maintain that loveliness . . . to preserve our green woodlands and beautiful open spaces."

Because Canada is a comparatively new country, we are only now awakening to our losses in terms of natural beauty spots, of historic sites and buildings. Because we live in times of rapid change, we need to realize that what is contemporary now will be historical 50 years from now. Is it then time to consider the national trust idea that works so well in Great Britain, where a nominal membership fee helps to finance the preservation of places of natural beauty, historic sites and buildings? This is one way to help to preserve natural and historic treasures. The Federated Women's Institutes have evolved a method too, by enlisting their cross-Canada membership of countrywomen in a nation-wide plan to make Canada lovelier for its 100th birthday.

We have much to preserve that is lovely. But we do need to work to maintain and enhance that loveliness at home, in our communities, and throughout the nation.

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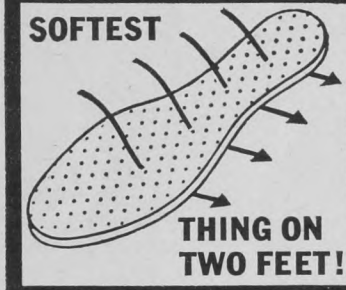
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Rural Rhymes



[Don Smith photo]

Driftwood

Along the shoreline driftwood relics
lie,
Bleached by the sun and etched by
ember sand;
Amid the periwinkle shells they
stand
With bits of kelp caught here and
there to dry
In sea-borne winds, as white gulls
arc the sky.
Could they have been trees native to
this strand—
Or did they come from some far
lotus-land?
Their gray grotesqueness origins
defy.

Some must have known fresh
verdure in the spring
And felt the surge of sap beneath
their bark;
And all have known the brush of
feathered wing
If from a southern clime or northern
park.
Such forest wealth! What bitter fates
could bring
Them to this old tree graveyard
bleak and stark?

—ROSE WINTERS

The Wood Lot

She could not bear to see the wood
lot go.
Each tree felled by the ax
crashed on her heart.
Throughout her girlhood she had
watched them grow
As she had grown. It had become
a part
Of every day's dear ritual to spend
An hour with them, to watch them
turn from green
To brown and gold, to see them
sway and bend
In wind and rain, until they came
to mean
A solace and a challenge. So she
stood
With quivering lips and anguished
eyes, like one
Who looks upon the end, until a
good
Old neighbor, when at last the
task was done,
Spoke gently, "Look," and pointed
past the place
Of devastation, past green fields
to blue,
Far hills, and said, with sunlight on
his face,
"When near things go, they leave
a wider view."

—DOROTHY P. ALBAUGH

Survival

I went one reminiscent morn
To see the place where I was born.
The house had burned down long
before.
Garden and orchard were no more.
Steps and foundation stones still lay,
Memorial of another day.
Fireplace and chimney, once so tall,
Were heaps of stones, and that was
all.
But in the dooryard, mem'ry-
chained,
Just one surviving thing remained,
One remnant of my childhood joy
Relentless years could not destroy
—Descendants of remembered
flowers
Blooming as in my childhood hours.
Of all my retrospect contained
The loveliest alone remained.

—CLARENCE EDWIN FLYNN

Monologue

Farm cooking's fun; I'm always able
To seat a few more round the table.
I've always time to feed relations
Passing through on long vacations.
(Farmers don't need them—even
Sundays—
Since all their days are blissful fun
days.)

It gives me such a happy feeling
To know my meals are so appealing.
The bird, hand-raised from chick
to cackle;
The milk-fed pork, with juicy
crackle;
The beef—I watched him while he
grazed.
It's wonderful to hear him praised.
Guests think fresh fruit, plus cream,
delicious.
There's nothing much to washing
dishes!
Farm cooking's fun, so each friend
tells me.
I'll believe it when one spells me!

—MIMI EDGELL

Light

One candle in the darkest room
Shines, beacon-like, across the gloom.
One lighted window casts a glow
Defying lightning, storm and snow.
One smile upon a happy face
Cheers up the saddest kind of place.
One friendly word brings hope's
warm flame
To hearts lost in a fog of shame.
One prayer of faith lights bonfires
bright
That make day dawn in blackest light!

—FRANCES GORMAN RISSE

Believe the Heart

The heart is a dreamer always.
Though the mind
Grows weary grasping for each tin-
sel prize,
And turns against a world bluntly
unkind,
The heart stays trusting still, sweetly
unwise.
Almost remembering the shimmered
past,
Always expecting splendor from the
days
That wait ahead, the heart holds
beauty fast,
And lights a lamp to lift our sha-
dowed ways.

Believe the heart, nor scorn it for
its hope—
The mind may rule us when the sun
rides high,
But when against uncertain night
we grope,
Our brittleness dissolves within a
sigh.

Adult the mind, its knowledge neat-
ly filed,—
Thanks be to God, the heart remains
a child!

—LEE AVERY

The Old Farm Gate

The old farm gate is falling down
On rusty hinges bent and brown.
Its latch is gone, and here and there,
It shows rude traces of repair.
That old farm gate has seen each
year
The blossoms bloom and disappear,
The bright green leaves of Spring
unfold,
And turn to autumn's red and gold.
The children have upon it clung
And in and out with rapture sprung,
When their young hearts were fresh
and pure
When hope was fair and faith was
sure.

Beside the gate have lovers true
Told the story always new,
Have made their vows and dreamed
of bliss
And sealed each promise with a kiss.

The old farm gate has opened wide
To welcome home the new bride,
When flowers bloomed and locusts
fair
With their sweet fragrance filled the
air.

—ROSE CHARLOTTE JONES



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Women Do Get Weary

Fatigue, called "woman's greatest enemy," exacts a heavy toll from health

by GWEN LESLIE, Home Editor

HAS this been a long day? And a busy one? "No busier than yesterday," you say. "No busier than tomorrow."

Each day brings its own assortment of essential chores, of ought-to-do ones, of rewards and pleasures. The expected and the unexpected fill the hours, and a daytime rest period can seem as remote as the pot of gold at the rainbow's end.

If weariness has become your constant companion, call a halt. That same weariness could halt you, as it did Betty Nixon.

In a house that's home to small children, as well as a nerve center for a busy farm, there is little of mother's time left unclaimed. The Nixons bought their farm in Prescott County, Ont., when they were married 14 years ago. Betty was 19 and had just graduated from high school. Today six youngsters romp Burnacres Farm. Wendy, the eldest, is 13; Diane, 10; Dawn, 7; Susan, 6 this month; Heather, 4. Al (for Alexander) celebrated his third birthday last month.

ONE afternoon last December, Betty Nixon dropped to the floor of their large farm house living room. She could neither speak nor move. Weeks of tests and treatment revealed no organic disorder. The eventual diagnosis: fatigue. Nervous exhaustion.

After 3 months of rest in bed, Betty resumed her role as farm wife and mother. She speaks and moves easily once again. But she will never again take weariness for granted.

Looking back, she remembers feeling increasingly tired and nervous last fall. Sensing a need for something away from the house, she had started lessons on the church organ. Now she says: "I guess I didn't have the strength for one more thing."

If her surrender to fatigue were to be charged to any single cause, she'd nominate the frantic effort made to keep an eye patch on their rebellious toddler. Al was required to wear it on alternate eyes to strengthen the eye muscles prior to corrective surgery. This year, at 3 years of age, he understands a little better, and accepts the patch.

HOWEVER, Betty Nixon realizes that her system's dramatic rebellion was against the accumulation of demands made on it, rather



The keeping quality of cookies is of no concern to Betty — there's a constant demand for hers!

[Guide photos



The Nixon children join their mother in a shady garden corner. Shown with Betty, l. to r., are Al, Susan and Dawn holding favorite kittens, Wendy, Diane, and Heather, seated.

than any single pressure. She has to seek a pace compatible with her energy.

Since coming home she's had Estelle, a 16-year-old girl, to help with the cleaning, the hand washing and ironing.

"Wendy is a wonderful help," Betty says proudly of her eldest daughter, "especially with Al. And then she helps her dad carry and weigh the milk for the ROP records, too." Until this year, Betty confesses, she did most of the work herself rather than take the time and energy to persuade the children to do chores.

Susan joins her three older sisters this year on the bus to Vankleek District School. Betty's mother gives them a hot dinner at her home near the school in town. From babyhood Wendy has shown a special interest in music. She takes piano lessons after school and stays overnight with her grandmother one night a week throughout the school year. Last spring she earned a mark of 80 in her Grade 3 music examination.

WHEN the children were smaller, washing was an almost daily chore. As Betty remembers, "Diapers and baby clothes made a continuous load." The washing itself is easier with the automatic machine bought when Al was born and Betty does most of it on Monday, while Estelle does hand washing. Some of the ironing is done Monday afternoon, some on Tuesday. Betty realizes there are some chores she could eliminate. "I still iron pyjamas, towels and dish towels," she admits, "but I don't iron sheets unless they're really creased." In summer she tries to hang the laundry out-of-doors for sunning. They've had a clothes dryer since 1958, and replaced the original with one to match the washer.

Wednesday morning and Thursday afternoon Betty bakes. Cakes are eaten as fast as they're baked, and Betty often makes four a week. She bakes cookies too, and still buys some to meet the demand. She freezes pies, and such other foods that are baked ahead for parties.



Wendy joined a 4-H calf club in May and showed her first animal at a June fair.

Estelle does most of the cleaning Thursday and Friday. Betty does her weekly shopping Friday when she drives into town for groceries. Estelle's day is over when the dinner dishes are done. Betty bathes the children, starting at 7:30 with Al. "There are so many heads to wash," she says, "I don't do the children's hair as often now as I'd like."

Even before, without help, Betty planned her work. There was just too much of it. She doesn't feel she has all the answers yet, but she has a new appreciation of the hazard of prolonged fatigue. For her, the late Dr. Marion Hilliard's words have personal meaning. In her book "A Woman Doctor Looks at Love and Life," Dr. Hilliard wrote: "I believe fatigue to be the greatest enemy a woman ever faces and, tragically enough, the one she is least likely to recognize." ✓

Classic Casuals



No. 2847. This Sub-teen pattern presents 4 quick 'n easy co-ordinates each sewn from 1 yd. 54" fabric. These include a V-necked, front-buttoned, fitted weskit; a saucy-short, box-pleated skirt; eased slim skirt; and top-stitched boxy overblouse. Sub-teen sizes 8S, 10S, 12S, 14S; price 60¢.



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Plan an adequate work area
for the homework that's ahead

Design for a Desk

by RUTH HUMPHRYS

DO you need a desk . . . a good big desk with plenty of room to spread out papers and books? Or perhaps you would like a good working surface for cutting and sewing, or bathing the baby, or indeed, all of these things.

Here is your answer. It doesn't require a do-it-yourself type with a cabinet full of tools. It's for the not-so-handy man or girl and it can be assembled in short order.

The desk illustrated is my own. The top surface is a standard size (2'6" x 6'6") slab door. It is supported by 29-inch metal legs on one side and a 2-drawer transfer file on the other. There are several variations to this idea, but this particular one suited my purpose because I wanted to keep manuscripts, photos, and clippings in good order. Anyone with a lot of business papers, farm and household accounts would probably find this the most useful style for his needs. For a student desk or a housewife's sewing table, there are inexpensive variations of this idea.

Prices for the several parts vary and it is wise to shop around. The cheapest grade slab door can be bought for about \$4 but you should go to the lumber company and choose it yourself. If you intend to varnish the top of your desk, you need a door without noticeable flaws on one side. If you plan to paint the top, small imperfections won't matter. The metal legs cost me under a dollar each, screws included. They can be bought at building material companies and some large hardware stores.

The filing cabinet illustrated is a medium-weight transfer file suitable for daily home use. If you are anxious to keep costs to a minimum, try second-hand shops and classified ads for this piece of equipment. Mine cost \$8; a friend purchased a similar 2-drawer cabinet for \$6.50. I had to wait a month to get mine; she walked into the shop and found hers sitting there. There are, however, several alternatives to the filing cabinet that might be more suitable for your particular purpose.

You may have on hand a piece of furniture that you can adapt for your storage space. An old washstand is ideal. (Take that bit on the back off first.) I've seen a good workable desk made with a closet-size door (2' x 6'6") and two night tables with a single drawer and shelf space. This is simple to assemble because it eliminates the metal legs. You can use small chests of drawers. If you can find them, old-fashioned wooden filing drawers are ideal. Sand and paint them to harmonize with the room furnishings.

TO assemble the desk, screw the legs to the underside of the door. They should be set in 6 or 7 inches from the front and back edges of the door to allow for the angle at which they are made. If you use night tables or small chests of drawers, they will most likely be less than 2'6" in depth. They must be set well back to balance the door. Alternatively, you can set the drawers within a few inches of the front edge and use a third leg at the back edge.

Whatever you decide to use, it must be exactly the same height as the legs. A thin piece of wood screwed between the door and each leg made my desk exactly even. A friend who used a small 3-drawer chest overcame a difference of almost five inches by putting two bricks lengthwise at each corner of the top of the chest. This made an extra shelf under the top surface of the desk just right for slipping in a telephone book or magazines and newspapers.

Finishing the desk is a matter of personal preference. Mine has two coats of varnish on it. If you are using that old washstand in the attic or a little chest of drawers, you might want to experiment with the paint brush. You can paint it to harmonize with the decor of a pastel bedroom or create a dramatic effect with cherry red drawers and a black top. It's a good chance to try out your decorative flair and come up with a piece of furniture that is both useful and attractive.

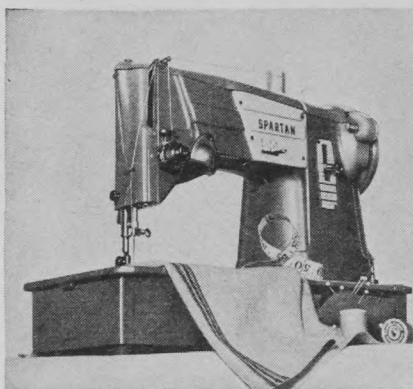


You can easily assemble a good big desk. This one made use of an inexpensive slab door, metal legs and a secondhand medium-weight transfer file.

SINGER

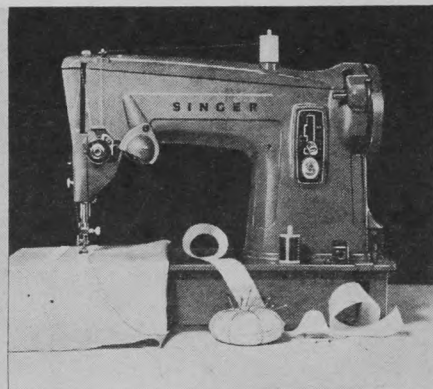
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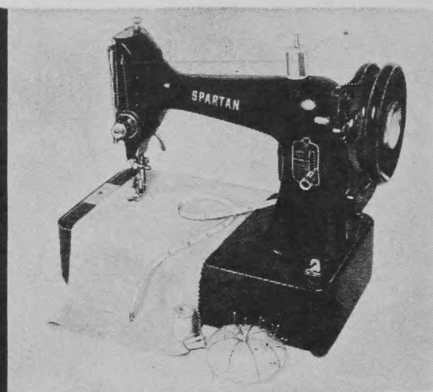
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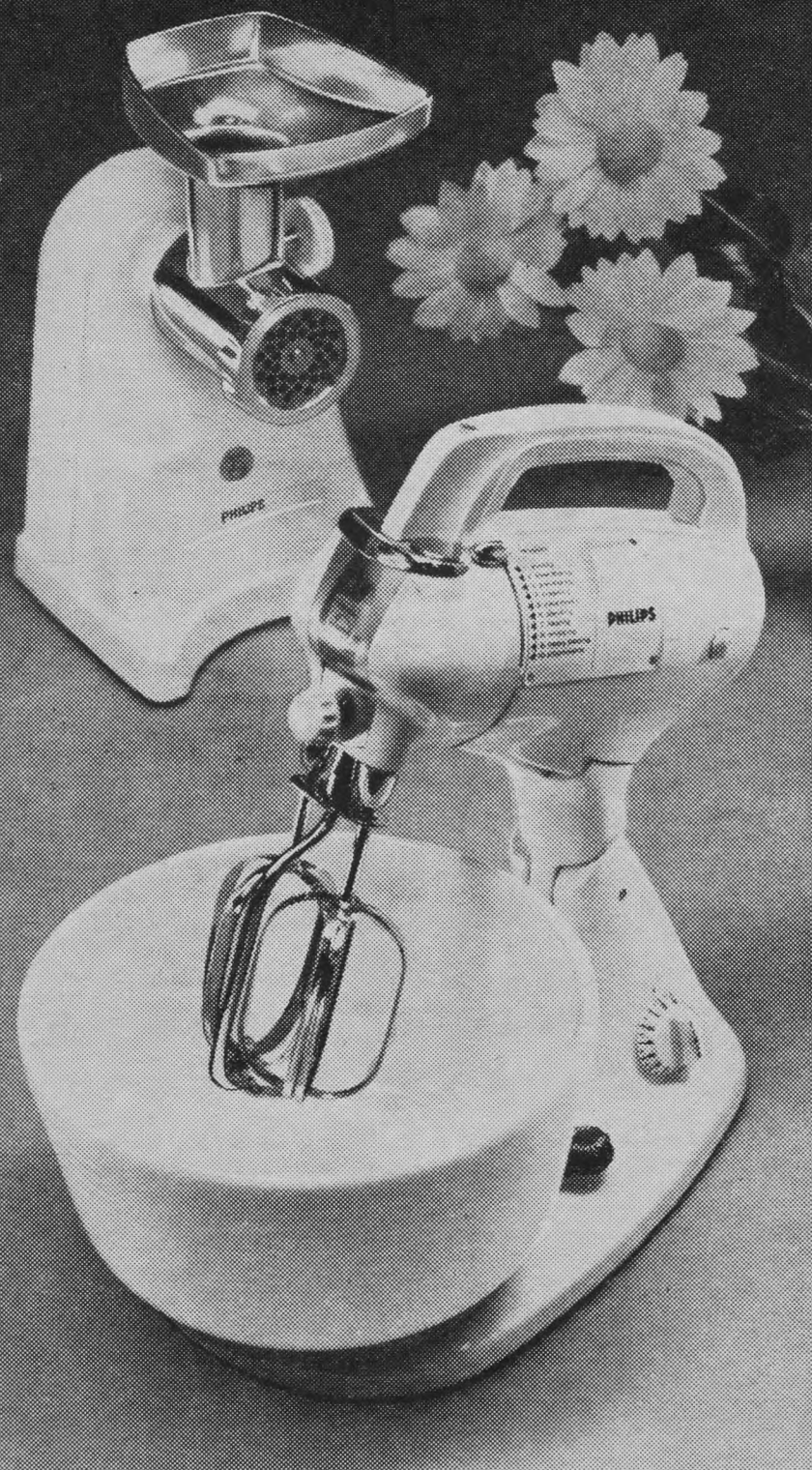
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First ones planned for a lady's hand

IN THE KITCHEN

Apple Recipes

by GWEN LESLIE
Food Editor

THE fulsome fragrance of the rosy-cheeked apple crop enriches September. The very abundance of the crisp and juicy fruit has us exploring old favorite recipes and new ways of serving apples.

Home economists of the Consumer Section, Canada Dept. of Agriculture, tell us that our Canadian apples are just as good for us as they are good to eat. They point out that apples are good calorie investments for careful dieters: one medium apple contains only about 60 calories. A fresh apple satisfies the appetite for dessert. It also provides the acids and needed roughage to aid good digestion. The sugar in the fruit is readily absorbed and supplies the body with energy. And apples provide some of the needed vitamins and minerals too.

Because of their crisp texture, eating raw apples exercises the jaws, and at the same time, helps stimulate the gums and clean the teeth. Cooked, they garnish the meat platter, accent the tea hour or coffee break in a variety of sweet breads and slices, and star in your choice of mouth-watering dessert.

The first step in apple preparation is always a thorough washing. Sprays used on the trees through the growing season should be removed from the harvested fruit. Remember to wash the apples you set out to glow in the fruit bowl too!

Apple Swirls

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2 c. packaged biscuit mix | 1 1/4 c. grated apple |
| 1/3 c. currants | 1/8 tsp. cinnamon |
| 2 T. soft butter | 1/8 tsp. nutmeg |

Prepare biscuit mix according to package directions, adding currants with the liquid.

Turn dough out on a lightly floured board or pastry cloth. Knead very lightly and roll dough into a rectangle 1/4-inch thick. Spread dough with soft butter, then with grated apple. (Apple pie filling may be substituted.) Sprinkle with cinnamon and nutmeg and roll up as for jelly roll, sealing the outside edge. Cut in 3/4-inch to 1-inch slices and place cut side down in well greased muffin pans. Bake in a very hot oven at 450°F. for 15 to 20 minutes. Yields 12 swirls.

Apple Pandowdy

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 6 cooking apples | 1/3 c. corn syrup |
| 1/2 c. sugar | 1 T. dark molasses |
| 1/4 tsp. salt | 2 T. melted butter |
| 1 1/2 tsp. cinnamon | Pastry to fit 9" sq. |
| 1/8 tsp. nutmeg | |

Wash, pare and cut apples in small pieces. Arrange apple pieces evenly in a lightly greased 9" by 9" by 2" baking dish. Combine sugar, salt, cinnamon and nutmeg, and sprinkle over apples. Mix corn syrup, molasses and melted butter together and pour over apples. Roll out pastry to fit baking dish. Cover apples with pastry and seal edges. Prick pastry with fork.

Bake in a hot oven at 425°F. for 10

minutes. Reduce heat to 350°F. and bake 45 to 50 minutes or until apples are tender and the crust is lightly brown. Remove from oven and break pastry gently into apple mixture with side of tablespoon. Serve slightly warm with cream. Yields 6 servings.

Apple Bars

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 3/4 c. rolled oats | 2 1/2 c. sliced apples |
| 1 1/2 c. flour, sifted | 2 T. butter |
| 3/4 c. butter | 1/2 c. sugar |
| 1/4 tsp. baking soda | 3/4 tsp. cinnamon |
| 1 c. brown sugar | |

Rub oats, flour, butter, soda and brown sugar together to coarse crumbs. Pat half of crumb mixture evenly into a greased 9" square pan. Arrange sliced apples over crumbs; dot with butter. Mix cinnamon with 1/2 cup sugar and sprinkle over apples. Cover with remaining crumbs. Bake in a moderately hot oven at 375°F. for 40 to 45 minutes. Cut in bars to serve. Yields 16 bars.

Apple Surprise

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 c. sifted all-purpose flour | 1 c. chopped apple |
| 2 tsp. baking powder | 1 c. brown sugar |
| 1 T. sugar | 1 T. lemon juice |
| 1/8 tsp. salt | 1 1/2 c. boiling water |
| 1/2 c. milk | 2 T. butter |
| | 1/2 tsp. cinnamon |

Sift first four ingredients together into mixing bowl. Add milk; work in chopped apple. (Mixture will be fairly stiff.) Spread dough evenly in bottom of greased baking dish. Blend brown sugar, lemon juice, boiling water and butter together and pour over batter. Sprinkle cinnamon over top and bake in a moderately hot oven at 375°F. for 20 to 25 minutes. When baked, the pudding's own tasty sauce will be bubbling underneath.

Apple Crisp

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 6 tart cooking apples | 1/3 c. flour |
| 1/3 c. butter | 3/8 c. fine rolled oats |
| 1 c. brown sugar | |

Wash, peel, quarter and core apples. Arrange evenly in a greased baking dish.



Rosy-ripe apples from Canadian orchards make merry flavor-mates for

You'll Like

Cream butter, add brown sugar and cream well. Blend in flour and rolled oats with a pastry blender until mixture is crumbly. Sprinkle mixture over apples. Bake in a moderately hot oven at 375°F. for 40 minutes or until apples are tender and topping is lightly browned. Yields about 6 servings.

Apple Muffins

1½ c. sifted all-purpose flour	1 egg
¼ c. whole wheat flour	1 c. milk
¾ tsp. salt	½ tsp. vanilla
4 tsp. baking powder	½ c. melted shortening
¼ tsp. mace	¾ c. diced peeled apples
¼ c. sugar	Sugar

Sift flour, measure and sift again with salt, baking powder, mace and sugar. Combine with whole wheat flour.

Beat egg; add milk, vanilla and melted shortening. Combine with dry ingredients, stirring just until moistened. Add diced apple. Fill greased muffin cups ¾ full and sprinkle a little sugar on top of each. Bake in a hot oven at 400°F. for 20 to 25 minutes or until done. Yields about 12 muffins.

Cinnamon Apple Wedges

2 c. sugar	¼ c. red cinnamon candies
1 c. water	Red food coloring (optional)
1 tsp. vinegar	
2 lb. firm apples	

Wash apples, peel and cut in wedges. Remove cores.

Combine sugar, water, vinegar, candies and food coloring (½ to ¼ teaspoon) if desired. Heat to a boil and simmer 5 minutes. Cook apple wedges a few at a time (only 1 layer deep in pan) until barely tender. Cooking time may be 4 to 8 minutes, depending on apple variety and size of wedges. Serve with ham.

Broiled Apple Rings

Wash and core large apples. Cut crosswise in ¼" slices. Place slices on broiler pan and brush with lemon juice



Canadian cheddar cheese, biscuits—hearty, wholesome, snack-time treat.

and butter (1 teaspoon lemon juice to each tablespoon melted butter). Broil 3 to 5 minutes or until slices begin to soften. Turn and brush second side with butter and lemon juice. Sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar. Broil 3 to 5 minutes, or until golden brown. Serve as garnish with meat. Rings may also be sautéed in frying pan.

Apple Juice Cake

2¼ c. sifted all-purpose flour	¾ tsp. nutmeg
1½ tsp. baking powder	¾ c. shortening
¼ tsp. baking soda	1½ c. sugar
¾ tsp. salt	3 eggs
	¾ c. apple juice
	¾ c. chopped walnuts

Sift together on a large sheet of waxed paper the flour, baking powder, baking soda, salt and nutmeg.

Cream shortening until soft; add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add eggs one at a time, beating well after each addition. Add flour mixture alternately with apple juice, stirring until smooth after each addition. Add walnuts with the last of the flour.

Line the bottoms of two 9" layer pans with greased waxed paper. Spoon batter evenly into pans and bake in a moderately hot oven at 375°F. for 30 to 35 minutes or until done. Cool for 5 minutes, then remove from pan and finish cooling on wire rack. Spread Apple Juice Filling between layers and ice with Apple-Mocha Icing. See recipes below.

Apple Juice Filling

½ c. sugar	1 tsp. lemon juice
3 T. cornstarch	1 tsp. grated lemon rind
½ tsp. salt	
1¼ c. apple juice	

Combine sugar, cornstarch and salt in a heavy saucepan. Gradually stir in apple juice, lemon juice and grated lemon rind. Cook over medium heat, stirring constantly until mixture thickens and boils. Boil 1 minute. Remove from heat and allow to cool before spreading between cake layers.

Apple-Mocha Icing

¼ c. butter	¼ tsp. instant coffee
2½ c. sifted icing sugar	3 T. apple juice

Cream butter until very soft. Add sugar gradually, and blend thoroughly. Add instant coffee. Add apple juice slowly until icing is the right spreading consistency.

Nut Crumb Apple Pie

1½ T. quick-cooking tapioca	1 T. lemon juice
¾ c. sugar	¾ c. heavy cream
½ tsp. salt	9" unbaked pastry shell
¾ tsp. cinnamon	Walnut Crumb Topping
¼ tsp. nutmeg	
3½ c. peeled, thinly sliced apples	¼ c. butter, melted

Combine tapioca, sugar, salt, spices, apples, lemon juice, and cream. Let stand about 15 minutes. Roll pastry ⅛" thick; line 9" pie pan and trim pastry 1" beyond pan edge. Fold edge to form a standing rim, and flute edge. Fill with apple mixture and bake in a hot oven at 425°F. for 30 minutes. Then sprinkle Walnut Crumb Topping over apples, leaving a 2" circle in the center uncovered to permit steam to escape. Spoon melted butter over crumb topping. Bake 20 to 25 minutes longer, or until syrup boils with heavy bubbles that do not burst.

Walnut Crumb Topping: Combine ½ cup sugar, ½ cup fine graham wafer crumbs, ¼ cup flour, ¼ cup chopped walnuts, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, and ½ teaspoon salt.

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You'll need for the dough:

- ½ cup milk
- ½ cup lukewarm water
- 1 tsp. granulated sugar
- 1 envelope Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast
- 3 eggs
- 1 egg yolk
- ½ cup butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine
- ⅓ cup granulated sugar
- ½ tsp. salt
- ½ tsp. vanilla
- 4¼ cups (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour

for the filling and glaze:

- 2 cups cut-up pitted dates
- 3 tbsps. granulated sugar
- 1 cup water
- 2 tps. lemon juice
- 1 slightly-beaten egg white
- 1 tbsp. water
- 1 tbsps. granulated sugar
- ¼ tsp. ground cinnamon

1. Scald milk; cool to lukewarm. Measure lukewarm water into small bowl; stir in the 1 tsp. sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 mins., then stir well.

2. Meantime, beat eggs and egg yolk well. Cream butter or margarine in large bowl. Blend in the ⅓ cup sugar, salt and eggs. Stir in vanilla, lukewarm milk, dissolved yeast and 2 cups of the flour; beat until smooth and elastic. Work in

remaining 2¼ cups (about) flour.

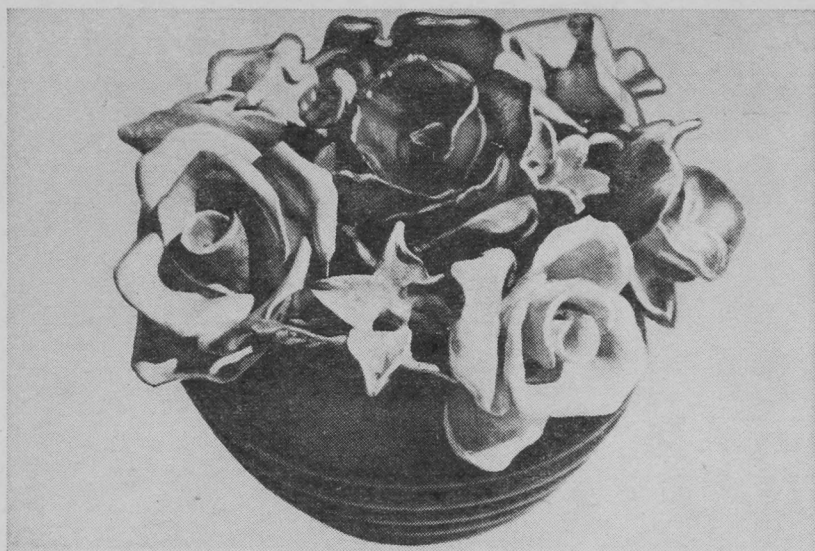
3. Knead dough on floured board until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1½ hours. Meantime, cook dates, the 3 tbsps. sugar and 1 cup water together, stirring, until thick; stir in lemon juice. Cool.

4. Punch down dough. Knead until smooth. Divide into 2 equal portions. Roll each portion into a 12" round; spread ½ of each round with ⅓ of the filling; fold dough over filling. Spread ½ of each semi-circle with remaining filling and fold dough over to cover. Place on greased cookie sheets. Grease tops. Using back of knife, mark radiating spokes on top of dough. Cover with a cloth. Let rise until doubled—about 45 minutes. Deepen markings. Brush fans with egg white mixed with 1 tbsp. water and sprinkle with a mixture of 1 tbsp. sugar and cinnamon. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375°, 25 to 30 minutes. Makes 2 fans.

Get this beautifully illustrated, full colour recipe booklet, "When you Bake—with Yeast". Send 25¢ in coin or 10 empty Fleischmann's Yeast envelopes to:

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Flowers from Your Flour Bin

by PHYLLIS M. HODGSON

DEAPPOINT pottery is one of the most fascinating and certainly the least expensive of all handicrafts. Deapoint is a composition resembling clay that can be made into attractive dishes and vases. It can be molded into attractive flowers that can be arranged as table decorations or mounted as jewelry. It requires no baking. In its final stages, it has the appearance of fine china.

Method: Cut the crusts from eight slices of white bread and dry the slices in a slow oven. They must be powder dry and show no signs of browning.

Roll the bread into fine crumbs and mix well with one cup of sifted all-purpose flour. Add two tablespoons of salt and one teaspoon of alum. Put one unbeaten egg white into a bowl, add the dry ingredients and a half cup of cold water to make a dough.

(From now on, the clay-like composition will be referred to as "dough.")

Knead the dough until it has the smooth satin-like appearance of bread dough. Shape into easy-to-handle balls—about the size of golf balls. Store in the refrigerator in a sealer or wrapped in waxed paper until required. For best results, let it stand at least 3 days before using.

You will need a sheet of wax paper to work on; flexible wire suitable for flower stems; scissors; a small dish of water; a child's paintbrush; a damp cloth to clean hands; and balls of dough. Make a drying rack by punching holes into a chocolate or cereal box.

MOLDING

Start with a leaf. Snip desired length of wire. Work a small amount of dough around it. Gently shape into a leaf, keeping the wire in the center so that it is not visible through the dough. Now, press the dough out as thinly as possible. Fine leaves and petals are essential if your work is to give the appearance of fine china.

If the dough cracks at the edges, it is too dry. Moisten it by dampening the fingers and knead it again. If the dough is sticky, expose it to the air, unwrapped, for a few hours. You will achieve the best results when the dough is in easy working condition—neither sticky nor cracking at edges.

Shape leaves. Mark the veins with

a pin and serrate the edges if necessary. Stand leaves in drying rack.

To Make a Rose

Cut a 4-inch length of wire. Mold a small ball of dough between the fingers, and gradually shape it into a petal. (See illustration for step-by-step directions.) Roll this petal firmly around the stem wire, giving the petal edge a slight twist so that it resembles the inner petal of a rose. Now mold three larger petals. Shape these petals so they roll gracefully. Add them to the center by the same method.

Continue this method for three or four rounds. The outer petals will naturally be larger and their edges should be given a deeper roll. For a professional look, keep the petals separate. Don't cluster them so closely that they stick together. The paint brush comes in handy at this point because the brush can get into places where it is impossible to get the fingers.

With the brush slightly wet, insert it between the petals to keep

them apart. At the same time, use the brush to shape the petals in a natural curve.

There is one pitfall to avoid. Do not let the petals get lower and lower on the stem as you work. Keep the base of the flower bowl-shaped. (See illustration.) As you mold the petals to the stem, the dough naturally works down the wire to complete the flower stem. Sometimes a bit of trimming is necessary to make a neat stem. Vary the size of your roses from tiny rose buds to full-blown roses. When you are satisfied that your work is neat and natural-looking, place in drying rack.

Forget-me-nots make an attractive addition to a container of roses.

To Make Forget-Me-Nots

Make leaves using the wire through the center as reinforcement. To make the flower, roll a small amount of dough around a wire stem, leaving a small ball on top.

Flatten this small ball with finger

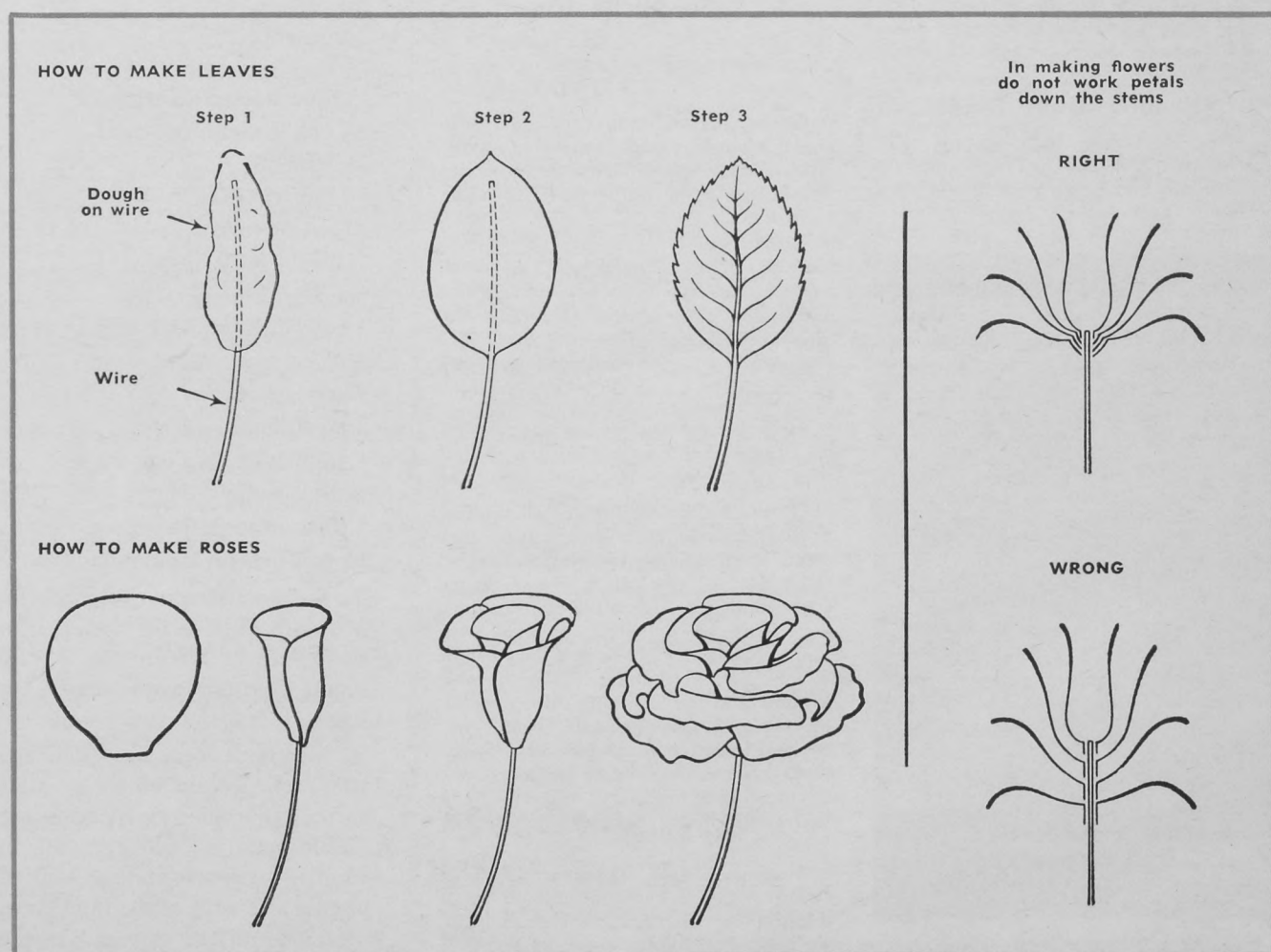
to size of blossom. With the scissors, make slight indentations to resemble petals.

COLORING

First, paint flowers and leaves with white poster paint. Be sure to get into all the small crevices and corners, under the rolled edges and into the base of the flower. Replace in drying rack to dry—usually about 24 hours.

Use water colors for the actual coloring. Poster paint can be used but it does lack the lasting quality of water colors.

Tint your flowers delicately, remembering that the final glazing deepens the shade. Avoid heavy solid coloring. Experiment with light shades. Always shade the leaves and petals from dark to light, working toward the outer edges. Let your pink roses taper off to near white at the edges. Deep red roses require slight shading toward the petal edges. Give the leaves a suggestion of yellow at the tips and edges. If



you have made large old leaves, brush in a suggestion of brown with the yellow.

You may find your first attempts at coloring somewhat dismaying. However, you will soon see exactly what is needed and where it is needed. It is consoling to know that errors can be washed away with a paint brush and clear water. Do remember that no alteration can be made once the glaze is applied and do let the paint dry thoroughly before applying the glaze.

GLAZING

Glazing is done with either clear shellac or clear nail polish. I prefer nail polish because it seems to flow more freely. Have enough on the brush to flow freely. Brush smoothly on and under every part, especially the crevices and base.

If you have made small jewelry

flowers, attach them to the jewelry mounts with handicraft cement.

Use your imagination for decorative table pieces. Attractive containers for planting the flowers can be made by painting small jelly jars. Or you can experiment by making your own container from the dough.

PLANTING

Partly fill your container with the dough and tint it either earth color or green. Arrange the flowers attractively in the dough so that the forget-me-nots either singly or in clusters, peep out between the roses. You can make violets and pansies by the same method. For a beautiful and unusual gift, "plant" them in a small sea shell.

It's fun making flowers from flour. Mine are still in good condition after 10 years of use. V

The Countrywoman

Ambassador from ACWW

"BECAUSE there is such a great need for international understanding and for aid programs designed to help less wealthy peoples, we can no longer shrink from these responsibilities. And we must get away from the idea that help of this kind is charity." So says Geerda van Beekhoff, of The Netherlands.

Mrs. van Beekhoff is first of all a wife and mother. But she is also the president of the Associated Countrywomen of the World, an association that represents several million countrywomen and homemakers in some 40 countries. Her duties as president take her away from home for weeks, even months. For example, those duties have already taken her to Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Last month, following a visit to the United States for sessions of the World Food Congress in Washington, she traveled across Canada visiting with members of Women's Institutes, Homemakers' Clubs and Farm Unions as she went. Next year she will visit countrywomen in India. At this point she explains that she does have to make one wifely promise: that she will not be away from home any longer than 3 months at any one time.

As she sees her responsibilities, her major task is to explain ACWW aims and purposes to individual members. "ACWW seems so far away, so remote from the member in her home. But here hundreds of them came to meet and talk with me about what rural women could do to help. I was deeply impressed by their interest," she says.

What are the aims and purposes of ACWW? As Geerda van Beekhoff explains them, ACWW duplicates on the world front the activities carried on by countrywomen in their own homes and communities. It also acts as the link between the countrywomen of member societies. In her opinion, one of ACWW's most important roles is its consultative status with the United Nations and its specialized agencies. "ACWW speaks for

countrywomen at UN meetings that are concerned with food and nutrition programs, with education and culture, with health and child care programs, with economic and social problems."

As one example, Mrs. van Beekhoff pointed out that she had been appointed vice-chairman (and the only woman member) of the Freedom from Hunger campaign committee set up by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. In that capacity she attended the World Food Congress held in Washington last June. And what is more important to a mother than food for her family, she asks.

"Because ACWW has such status, we do have the opportunity to present the women's viewpoint to UN agencies. We do this as a truly worldwide organization and as a group that has neither political nor secular affiliations," she points out.

Asked what ACWW had accomplished, Mrs. van Beekhoff says: "We've been instrumental in setting up a home economics branch within FAO and we've been able to have more emphasis put on adult education programs for women through UNESCO." As far as she is concerned, education for women is basic to sound home management, child care and hygiene and she is convinced that a country cannot make any social progress without it.

The ACWW president found Canadian countrywomen very much aware of the need for them to support such programs as the Freedom from Hunger campaign. "This gives me hope," she says, "for it means that women want to play their part in solving social problems in needy countries."

Geerda van Beekhoff brought the views of women in other parts of the world a little closer to the hundreds of Canadian countrywomen who welcomed her into their homes and communities. She also brought them hope for the future too.—E.F. V

Corn-Husk Napkin Rings

by DOLORES MARY McCONNELL

DURING corn-on-the-cob season, start saving all the corn husks you can and use them to make unusual napkin rings. They will help to solve Christmas gift-giving.

To make the rings, you need the following:

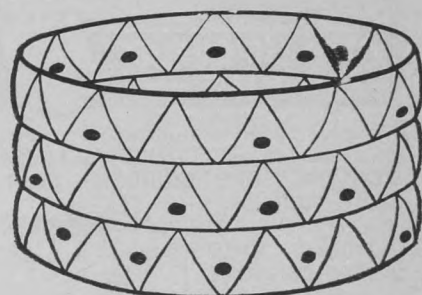
A large bowl filled with cold water
A darning needle
Some twine
Water colors
Colorless nail polish

Step 1. Choose the longest, cleanest, whitest husks you have. Dip them, one at a time, into cold water for a few seconds. Shake off excess water. Cut the husks into three strips. Braid the strands as you would braid hair.

Step 2. Now fashion the strand braids into a circle. Sew them together, flat side up, using darning needle threaded with the twine. Sew well to keep the husks from fraying or coming apart.

Step 3. With your water colors, decorate the husks any way you wish. When you have finished, lay the napkin ring aside to dry.

Step 4. When the corn husks are completely dry and not sticky at all, coat with clear, thin nail polish to



give the napkin ring a shine. Lay aside to dry again.

A few of these corn-husk rings in a gift box will please almost everybody. Besides, they will be more appreciated than something you might buy in a store. V



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Handy Hints

by BLANCHE CAMPBELL

It is possible to sugar stiffen your crocheted articles. Choose a saucepan large enough to hold the crocheted piece without crowding. Then, make a syrup by boiling together for two minutes one cup of sugar and one-third cup of water. Remove the pan with the sugar syrup from the heat and drop in the crocheted piece, stirring briskly so the syrup will cover all parts evenly. When well coated, remove the piece from the syrup and place on a padded board. Press the points into shape against the board. Pin in place until dry, using rust-proof pins. The finished article will not require ironing.

To enable small boys to hang up their own trousers, buy a kitchen towel rack with three swinging rods. Hang it within your boy's reach. He will have a handy place to hang his trousers and learn to keep them clean, neat and free of hanger marks. This will save mother work and teach neatness at the same time.

Onion rings make a tempting dish when served with liver, steak or other meats. Peel and cut onions into one-quarter inch slices, and separate into rings. Dip the rings into milk, then in flour seasoned with salt. Fry the onion rings in deep fat for two or three minutes, or until they are golden brown. Drain well on absorbent paper and serve hot.

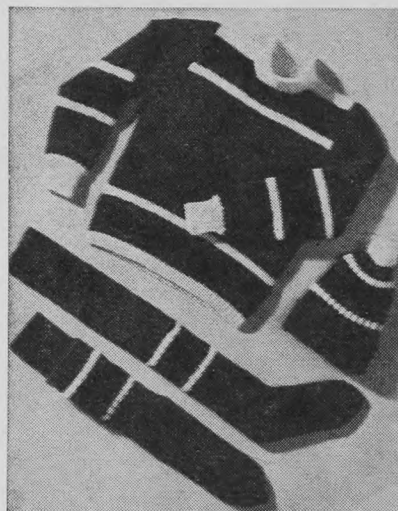
If some of your jelly has crystallized, don't despair, for it can be turned into very tasty syrup to pour over your morning pancakes. Just add one-half glass of water to each glass of jelly and heat and stir until dissolved.

The empty boxes in which frozen foods are packed are just the right size for packing pieces of pie for school lunches or picnics. They keep the pie from becoming mashed or spilling over the rest of the lunch. Wash them well before storing for later use.

HANDICRAFTS

Knitwear

"Canadiana for the family," booklet No. 93 in the Beehive series, offers a selection of sweater stylings, helmets and novelty items for home and family. Booklet price 50¢.



Angora trims an all-in-one zippered baby suit. Fits 20" chest. Instructions are also given for the 34" by 36" coverlet for carriage or crib.



Gift ideas include novelties above and hockey set in sizes 8, 10, 12.



One each of the sweater designs included for men, children and women is shown at left. Other pull-overs and cardigans feature patterns knit in with fancy stitches or colors on collared and collarless styles in sizes 2 to 6, 8 to 12, 12 to 18, 14 to 20, 38 to 44.

All patterns pictured above appear in booklet No. 93; 50¢.

Leaflet

Molana yarn lends the fluffy elegance of mohair to long and short cable trim cardigans. Knitting instructions for sizes 12, 14, 16, and 18 are in Beehive Leaflet 2004; price 25¢.



For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.



"EXPORT"

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For Safety's Sake

THE fourth week in September marks Canada's 21st National Immunization Week. This is one special "week" which farmers and their wives would do well to observe, if figures compiled in Ontario present a true picture for farm families in general.

The Special Study of Ontario Farm Homes and Homemakers revealed that, although the children were generally protected against smallpox, poliomyelitis, whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus, many farm adults were not. The Special Study report makes this comment: "The fact that only one-third or fewer of the homemakers and of the farm operators had received protection against diphtheria or whooping cough might not cause undue concern, since these are predominantly diseases of childhood.

"However, smallpox, poliomyelitis and tetanus are no respecters of age or sex. The occurrence of any of these . . . could bring disease or death to any of the farm operators

and homemakers who have not had the essential preventive measures. Tetanus, while not communicable in the same sense as these other diseases, nevertheless is an ever present threat to life."

The current issue of Health magazine, published by the Health League of Canada, points out the impressive decrease in cases and deaths from diphtheria, smallpox, whooping cough and polio since the first national immunization week was observed in 1943. Much of the decrease can be credited to immunization programs sponsored across Canada by the various departments of health. There are two reasons why we ought not to let these cheering figures lull us into a false sense of security. First, just because there's less of a disease does not mean you can't catch it (and who wants to be a disease statistic?). Secondly, immunization shots do not last forever. Booster shots are necessary. How well protected is your family against the following diseases?

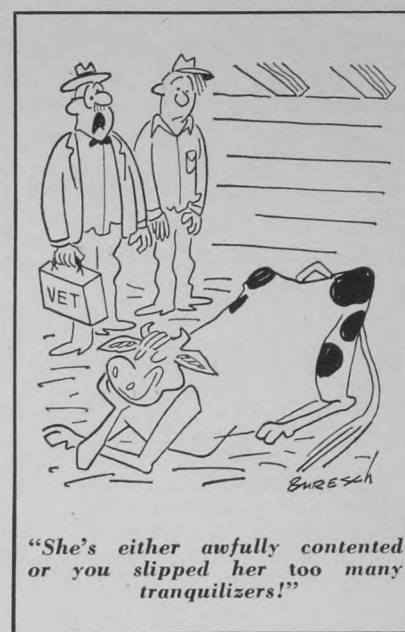
Tetanus: Immunity lasts about 5 years following toxoid shot. A booster shot is recommended toward the end of this time for continued protection. Tetanus is a hazard in case of accidents.

Tetanus toxoid is available alone, or in combination with other antigens. A series of combination doses is given to infants. Full immunity is guaranteed by following tetanus toxoid received by babies with regular booster doses within 5 years of each other.

An adult who has not been immunized against tetanus may be given an emergency injection of tetanus antitoxin following an injury. This offers temporary protection, but tetanus toxoid is necessary for immunity. Initial doses of tetanus toxoid received by adults must be followed by booster doses within 5 years for continued protection.

Smallpox: Vaccination should be done in infancy and followed with revaccination every 5 years. Vaccination for smallpox is required for Canadian citizens traveling outside Canada, with the exception of United States. Smallpox vaccination should not be taken within 2 weeks of Sabin Oral Polio dose.

Polio: Everyone, regardless of age should take Salk vaccine or Sabin vaccine. A dose of Sabin vaccine



(taken by mouth) takes the place of a Salk booster dose.

A selection of multiple dosages is available for infants and preschoolers, to protect them against the communicable diseases of childhood. Immunization against the diseases which pose a threat to health throughout life is included in the child health immunization program. Booster doses must follow, for continuing protection.

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Your Verbal Wardrobe

by ELEANOR REESOR

WITH autumn just around the corner, young people are planning back-to-school wardrobes. But do we give our "verbal wardrobes" the same careful attention?

A poet once said that "words are the clothing of our thoughts." We need an adequate supply of words to express our ideas, opinions and concerns; we also need words to express our feelings and wishes. In fact, we can't even think without words.

Most of us replenish our clothing each season. We buy as many new items as our clothing budget will permit. We carefully select the new clothes and attractive accessories which are appropriate to our faces, figures, personalities and daily life. Still, how often do we give "the clothing of our thoughts" the same kind of attention?

When we houseclean closets and dresser drawers, we either give or throw away those items which aren't fit for further wear. But how often do we make a similar effort to deliberately houseclean the word-supplies on our mental shelves?

Let's appraise the present contents of our verbal wardrobes.

Have we an adequate supply of words? One simple test is to check how often we find ourselves at a loss for the "right" word. Maybe we need to invest in more word-changes, so that we can express our thoughts with accuracy, brevity and clarity. For example, how many words come to your mind for the familiar adjective "funny"? Here are a few synonyms for "funny" in its *humorous* sense: witty, comical, amusing and droll; in its *strange* sense: odd, queer, peculiar, singular and unusual; and, finally, in its *wrong*

sense: irregular, suspicious and unnatural.

Let's discard overworked words and hackneyed phrases.

As with our clothing, let's get rid of weary words. We use weary words indiscriminately to describe things that are as widely different as fall fairs and last night's date. Ten of the most commonly overworked words are: Yeh, lousy, got, mad, funny, cute, awful, nice, swell and okay. How many of these offenders are in your verbal wardrobe right this minute?

Let's develop the dictionary habit.

Whenever you hear or read an unfamiliar word, why not look it up in your dictionary? Check its precise meaning and correct pronunciation. Have you ever caught yourself saying "continue on"? This speech fault is known as a redundancy... an excess or unnecessary word. "Continue" means "to go on with."

Have you ever confused the meanings of "adapt" and "adopt"; or "affect" and "effect." Careless mistakes in speech are just as offensive as careless grooming.

Let's show some originality in our speech.

Just as we try to develop a flair in the way we dress, so our daily speech should reflect something of our real selves. In these days of automation and mass production, we salute any person who shows

some originality in dress, language or ideas. Some teen-agers aren't too sure of the value of their own ideas, so they seek safety in being like other people. They slavishly imitate one another in dress, speech and deeds. Let's discard tedious, copy-cat phrases such as "You can say that again," "That's for sure," or "You're telling me!"

Let's build bigger and better vocabularies.

Since words represent our chief tool of communication with other people, why not resolve to learn one new word every day? Check its meaning and pronunciation; then have the courage to use it in daily conversation. If you use a new word three times it soon becomes a working part of your vocabulary. How many words do you think there are in the English language? The College Edition of Webster's New World dictionary recently listed over 142,000 entries. What percentage of this word stockpile have you at your disposal?

Let's use short words, brief phrases, and simple language.

Some people strive to appear more cultured and better educated by using big words and fancy foreign phrases. People of culture and education usually speak in simple terms with precision and beauty, vividness and tact. They've learned that language is the dress of thought. V

AMONG three thousand and eighty-four chimney pots in all that big city, only one of them smoked. He was called Joe, and he was the smallest, humblest chimney you've ever seen from your bedroom window. He stood about three bricks high, which is no size at all for a respectable chimney; and his tall companions, clustered together around him up there on the roof tops, often teased him about his littleness.

"Hi Joe," they'd call rudely from their splendid heights, "what's it like down there?"

Sometimes a ten-brick-high chimney would roar playfully right in Joe's ear, so that he would start nervously and nearly topple off the roof.

"When are you going to grow up, Joey?" he'd thunder, and the smallest chimney of them all would blush a bright brick pink, and wish the roof would open and swallow him up.

But it never did. The only thing that happened was that when the winter came snarling over the land, the people in the house below lit bigger and brighter fires, and the smoke went billowing up the chimney in thick gray clouds and made poor Joe's eyes water.

"Look at young Joe!" called the grown-up chimneys, when the snow lay deep over the tiles. "He's crying because he's so small!"

"I'm not, so there!" muttered the little chimney fiercely, although the tears were pouring down his small sooty face. "It's just all this — this smoke." Then he'd cough and splutter, and the people below would toss on another log, and perhaps a tong-



Smokey Joe

by JONQUIL TREVOR

ful or so of coal. Up would come the smoke, thicker than ever.

"What good is a chimney, if it can't manage a bit of smoke?" demanded a great factory stack in a very loud voice, and puffed some of its black fumes all over poor Joe.

THE winter became colder and colder, and Joe spent most of his lonely days crying quietly to himself. Then, one morning a most dreadful thing happened; so dreadful, in fact, that little Joe stopped his weeping and nearly burst his bricks in alarm.

For several scarlet flames came licking up the chimney, curling among the smoke and racing up to the storm clouds with a wicked laugh. In a moment, smaller tongues of fire were darting between Joe's bricks, which by now were very red indeed.

Crowds of people came running and tumbling from their houses into the street and gazed up at him, their mouths open and their eyes wide. The pastry cook from the pie shop stood with his arms akimbo and his

tall white hat slipping sideways over his ear. The old lady who sold pets in the cobbled marketplace joined the throng, and made squawking sounds, rather like one of her own parrots. And the local policeman threaded his portly way among the excited, chattering people, his walrus moustache bristling and his brightly polished boots going clump-clump over the stones.

High above the roof tops a flock of sea birds paused on their way north; they screamed and chattered, swooping and circling around the burning chimney until a curving flame leapt out and almost singed the tips of their white wings.

Finally, with a wild ringing of bells and a jingle of harness, the horse fire brigade came rocking around the village square. There was a rattle of chains and a great many shouts from everybody. Then a tall ladder was run up to the roof and three busy little men in glittering helmets came racing up, and *whoosh!* Three buckets of cold water were flung over little Joe, and the blaze died away with a sizzle.

All that night he sat there, alone and forlorn on his narrow roof, shivering miserably. When the November morning broke over the city, all the chimneys began smoking peacefully, like nice old gentlemen in groups, all except little Joe, who looked pinker and cleaner than the others because of his shower bath. But he had no smoke at all. Not one puff.

About lunch time a skylight was pushed open and a large gentleman, looking very thoughtful, came onto the roof, and stared at Joe for several minutes. He stroked his chin and frowned and pinched his lip. When he went away Joe shed one more tear.

"This is the end," decided the smallest chimney very sadly. "Now they'll take my few bricks and make me into a wall or something."

The other chimneys looked sad, too. Although they teased the baby chimney and called rude remarks at him, they knew they would miss him if he were taken away.

Then they all gasped in amazement. For the large gentleman came back. This time he was carrying a shining cowl (which is a sort of hat that chimneys wear) which he fitted over small Joe's head. The tiny chimney wore it proudly as a crown, because it made him nearly as tall as most of the other stacks in the city.

"Now that's what I call a chimney," whispered one of them enviously, and the ten-brick one, who had always been a friendly fellow, grinned broadly across at Joe.

"Three thousand and eighty-four chimneys in this city," he bellowed, "and bless me if Joe isn't king of them all!" V

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

CFA'S NEW VICE-PRESIDENTS

At the Canadian Federation of Agriculture semi-annual meeting held in Winnipeg the latter part of July, the directors, in addition to naming J. M. Bentley of Edmonton (see story on page 11) to replace the late Dr. H. H. Hannam as president, elected two of their colleagues from the East to serve as vice-presidents. While well known in their own provinces, they are not so well known elsewhere in Canada. This item, therefore, is intended to acquaint farm people with the men who have been selected to support Mr. Bentley in giving leadership to the Federation's work.

The Federation's first vice-president is Lionel Sorel who has been a market gardener at Saint-Michel de Napierville, Que., since 1933. Mr. Sorel was born and raised in the district where he now farms. He pursued commercial studies at Laprairie College, and later took normal school training in Montreal where he taught school for 2 years before returning to the home farm.

Active in farm organization and co-operative work since the mid-



Charles Huffman

and held this position until he was named president in 1961.

In addition to heading the U.C.C. and serving on the CFA board as its vice-president, Mr. Sorel acts as a member of the Quebec Economic Advisory Council, of the Quebec Commission of Study on the Teaching of Farming and Agriculture, and of the Advisory Committee to the Agricultural Stabilization Board.

The second vice-president of the Federation is Charles Huffman, who operates a fruit, vegetable and dairy farm at Harrow, Ont. Mr. Huffman, with the help of his son Earl, produces peaches, field tomatoes, early potatoes, sweet corn, asparagus and tobacco, in addition to milk. The Huffmans also operate a greenhouse for the production of hothouse tomatoes.

Mr. Huffman is a native of the Harrow district and has for many years been active in farm organization and community affairs. He is president of the Harrow Potato Growers, Fruit and Vegetable Growers Co-op, and a director of both the United Co-operatives of Ontario and the Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association. He is Secretary of the Harrow Public School Board, is an elder of the United Church, and has held high offices in the Masonic and I.O.O.F. organizations. ✓



Lionel Sorel

1930's, Lionel Sorel was chosen first vice-president of the Quebec farmers' organization, L'Union Catholique des Cultivateurs, in 1950,

SFA SEEKS GREATER FARM UNITY

The Saskatchewan Federation of Agriculture board of directors, meeting in Regina last month, decided to ask its member bodies to encourage mutual memberships and support at the district and regional level within the province. In this way it hopes to achieve greater unity of purpose in the farm organization field. What is intended is that member bodies of the Federation will encourage their farmer members to have membership in the Saskatchewan Farmers Union, and for the SFU members, and co-operative members, to support all kinds of co-operative activity.

"Many farmers in Saskatchewan are members of one or more of the

various co-operatives, and of the Saskatchewan Farmers Union," Mr. Boileau, president of the Federation said, "and mutual discussions at the community level, followed through to the regional and provincial level, should do much to strengthen the farm and co-operative movement."

Membership in the SFA includes the Saskatchewan Farmers Union; the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool; the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities; the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creamery Association; the Co-operative Union of Saskatchewan; the Canadian Co-operative Implements Limited; the Forage Growers Co-operative Limited; and, the Saskatchewan Poultry Association. ✓

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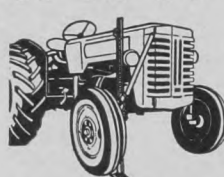
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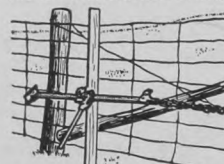
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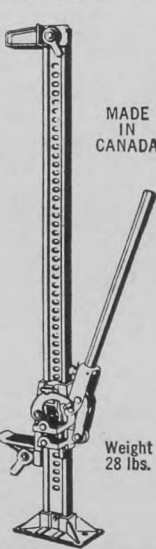
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Check **WORKSHOP** columns page 35 for ideas that may save time or money.

Letters

A Touch of Nostalgia

While looking through your April issue in a waiting room the other day, I came across an article "Dreams in a Crocus Cup" by Marion Liknes. Having been brought up in Alberta, and as a child went hunting the first crocus in spring, it brought back a flood of memories. I was wondering

if it would be possible to get a copy of the article. I would appreciate it so much if I could.

MRS. R. C. CREELMAN,
Ottawa, Ont.

We enjoy your magazine so much. "Dreams in a Crocus Cup" was so good, I could smell them. They don't grow here at all, but as I was raised on the prairies, I did enjoy it.

MRS. R. HIRD,
Edson, Alta.



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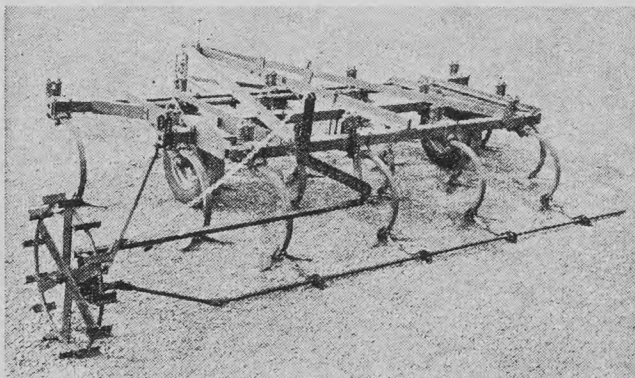
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Prize Pets

I am sending you two pictures of our pet cats. The black and white one on the right, which we call



"Yogi," is the mother, and the other one is her kitten "Mickey." . . .

We get the Country Guide and really enjoy it. If you cannot use the pictures would you please return them. I am 11 years old, in Grade V and I sure like school.

ROBERT GUEDO,
Prince Albert, Sask.

Unusual, But Nice

You can imagine my surprise when I ran across my brother's picture in your July issue. His name is Walter Ona and you published an article about his new dome barn located in the Calgary district. . . . I haven't seen him since 1955, so it was a pleasant experience.

He is a wonderful person, and I am glad a small tribute has been paid to him for all his hard work . . . to



Hi Folks:

I guess you could say a humanist is a man who likes people. In that case, you're on pretty safe ground if you call a South Sea Island cannibal a humanist because there's nothing he likes better than people.

I remember a story that came out of the Islands some years ago about a colonial official who tried to wean cannibals away from their fondness for human flesh by shipping in great quantities of canned mutton. Yes sir, the white man has a lot to answer for in his treatment of native peoples.

Anyway, to this fella's surprise his scheme worked right away. The natives went for the canned mutton one hundred per cent. Then the firm which supplied the mutton decided to change the label on their can. From then on the cannibals wouldn't even look at the stuff. Finally, the horrified official discovered why. It seems the new labels contained a picture of a sheep. The old ones had carried a picture of the owner of the meat packing firm. All the time those unfortunate natives thought they were eating canned white man. They couldn't read the label on the tin.

Now you might think the South

get his farm in shape. He started on a shoe string and had no outside help . . . I'm just sorry there aren't more men like him. He's the kind of brother of which any sister would be proud. . . .

GLADYS ONA,
Victoria, B.C.

A Delight to Read

One of the best laughs I have enjoyed for years, resulted from the article in your August issue, "Painless Pictures" by Pete Williams. I don't know much about photography, but I do know when I enjoy reading. The unforced humor in this informative article made it a delight to read, and a cure for reading indigestion.

W. G. MUNN,
Saskatoon, Sask.

Proud Showman



This is a picture of a champion agriculture horse team shown at the Russell Fair. They are owned by the writer.

MR. M. WOWOLINSKI,
Kellogg, Man.

Sea Island cannibal is not a fussy eater. A man who'd eat another human being should be able to stomach almost anything. But you're wrong about that. Even a cannibal will draw the line somewhere. According to a recent newspaper report, the people-eating fraternity have been advised by their tribal chiefs to leave Americans strictly alone. Not because an American isn't as tasty as anybody else. I guess with their high living standard just about any one of them would grade "choice," or "prime" as they say down there. No sir, the reason cannibals have scratched Americans off the menu is because they've heard of Rachel Carson's book. They figure it's too dangerous to eat an American nowadays because our friends across the line are chuck full of poisonous insecticides. You might say agricultural science has succeeded where the mutton canners failed. It also goes to prove that cannibals aren't as backward as we think.

I'd sure hate to see the day when feasting islanders would turn up their noses at barbecued Canadian. Think of the blow to our national pride. It could even lead to a people surplus.

One way we can keep Canadians on the menu is to watch how we handle our insecticides. Unlike those cannibals who got tricked into eating mutton, we CAN read the label on the tin.

Sincerely,
PETE WILLIAMS

THE COUNTRY GUIDE

Bake four from one

Cookie Mix

A **HOMEMADE** basic cookie mix gives you a head start in preparing four different batches. Mix it in minutes, then store in tightly covered containers.

Half batches may be made at one time of the Sugar Cinnamon Crisps and the Peanut Butter Crisps by dividing one egg between the two. Beat the egg until slightly frothy; divide evenly by measuring in spoons full. Halve other ingredients.

Basic Cookie Mix

6 c. sifted pastry flour 2 c. cold shortening
1 T. salt

Sift flour and salt into a large bowl. Cut in shortening with pastry blender or two knives until pieces are size of small peas and mixture resembles coarse crumbs. Store in closely covered containers (quart sealers or large jars). Yields about 8 cups mix.

Sugar Cinnamon Crisps.

2 c. basic cookie mix 1/8 tsp. baking soda
1/3 c. sugar 1 egg
1/2 c. brown sugar, lightly packed 1 tsp. vanilla
1 tsp. baking powder 2 T. sugar
2 tsp. cinnamon powder

Combine cookie mix, sugars, baking powder and soda and stir together. Add egg and vanilla and mix well. Mix 2 tablespoons sugar and cinnamon in a small bowl. Drop teaspoons of dough into cinnamon mixture; coat thoroughly. Place well apart on cookie sheet and bake in a moderately hot oven at 375°F. for 10 to 12 min. Cool slightly before removing to wire rack. Store in a closely covered container. If desired, dough may be chilled enough to handle, rolled into small balls, coated with sugar-cinnamon mixture and flattened on cookie sheet with a fork. Cookies will spread a little. Yields 5 to 6 doz.

Cocoa Crisps. Follow recipe for sugar Cinnamon Crisps, adding 1 tablespoon cocoa to mix with sugar. Omit sugar-cinnamon coating.

Peanut Butter Crisps.

2 c. basic cookie mix 1 tsp. baking soda
1 c. light brown sugar 1 egg
1/2 c. peanut butter

Mix basic cookie mix, sugar and soda. Add egg and peanut butter; combine thoroughly. Chill dough until easily handled. Shape into 1-in. balls, place on cookie sheet and press down with fork, making criss-cross design. Cookies will spread slightly. Bake in a moderately hot oven at 375°F. for 10 to 12 min. If overbrowned, cookies will taste scorched. Cool slightly before removing to wire rack. Store in tightly closed container. Yields 5 to 6 doz. cookies.

Light or Dark Brownies.

1 1/2 c. basic cookie mix 3 eggs
1/2 c. sugar 1 to 3 oz. chocolate, melted
1/2 tsp. baking powder 1 tsp. vanilla
1/2 c. chopped nuts

Combine mix, sugar and baking powder; stir. Add eggs, melted chocolate (smaller amount for light, larger amount for dark brownies) and vanilla. Mix thoroughly. Add nuts and spread in a greased 9-in. sq. pan. Bake in a moderately hot oven at 375°F. for 25 to 30 min. Brownies will be slightly moist in center. Cool in pan, then frost with plain or peppermint-flavored butter icing.—G.L.



Gala Dessert Roll

Looks like a Party!

Chiffon-light dessert with a luscious, rum-flavored cream filling. Bake it with Magic and serve it with pride—fresh-made, or later as a frozen delight!

GALA DESSERT ROLL

2 oz. unsweetened chocolate	1/2 tsp. salt	1/3 cup water
1 cup sifted pastry flour	3/4 cup fine granulated sugar	1 tsp. vanilla
or 1/8 cup sifted all-purpose flour	1/4 cup cooking (salad) oil	1/4 tsp. Gillett's Cream of Tartar
1 1/2 tsps. Magic Baking Powder	3 egg yolks	1/2 cup egg whites (at room temp.)

Grease a jelly roll pan (approx. 10 1/2 x 15 1/2 inches); line with waxed paper; grease paper. Melt chocolate; cool slightly. Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, salt and sugar into mixing bowl. Make a well in flour mixture; add oil, egg yolks, water, vanilla and chocolate. Mix liquids a little with wooden spoon; combine with flour mixture and beat until smooth. Sprinkle cream of tartar over egg whites; beat until very, very stiff (much stiffer than for meringue). Fold in batter, part at a time. Turn into prepared pan; spread evenly. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375°) 18 to 20 minutes. Turn out at once onto a granulated-sugar-sprinkled tea towel; peel off paper; trim away crusts and, beginning at a narrow edge, roll

up cake in towel, jelly-roll fashion. Cool completely on wire rack. Unroll cake, spread with 2/3 of the following Whipped Cream Filling, re-roll and spread with remaining whipped cream. Decorate with shaved chocolate. Chill at least 1 hour or freeze, wrap and keep frozen to serve as a frozen dessert.

WHIPPED CREAM FILLING: Soften 2 tsps. plain gelatine in 2 tbsps. cold water; melt over boiling water; cool. Beat 1 pint (2 1/2 cups) whipping cream until thickened; add gelatine all at once; beat until cream is almost stiff. Gradually beat in 1/3 cup sifted icing sugar, 1/4 tsp. vanilla and 2 tsps. rum flavoring or 3 tbsps. rum or 1/2 tsp. almond or peppermint extract. Beat until stiff.

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